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## KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY. TIME-TABLE.

On and after MAY 2ND, 1931, until Further Notice (all previous Time Tables cancelled).

UP TRAINS											
STATIONS	No. 2	No. 6	No. 10	No. 14	No. 18	No. 22	No. 26	No. 30	No. 34	No. 38	No. 42
Kowloon	Dep. 6.40	Dep. 8.05	Dep. 9.20	Dep. 10.35	Dep. 11.50	Dep. 13.05	Dep. 14.20	Dep. 15.35	Dep. 16.50	Dep. 18.05	Dep. 19.20
Yau Ma Tei	Dep. 6.45	Dep. 8.10	Dep. 9.25	Dep. 10.40	Dep. 11.55	Dep. 13.10	Dep. 14.25	Dep. 15.40	Dep. 16.55	Dep. 18.10	Dep. 19.25
Shatin	Dep. 7.00	Dep. 8.25	Dep. 9.40	Dep. 10.55	Dep. 12.10	Dep. 13.25	Dep. 14.40	Dep. 15.55	Dep. 17.10	Dep. 18.25	Dep. 19.40
Tai Po	Dep. 7.15	Dep. 8.40	Dep. 9.55	Dep. 11.10	Dep. 12.25	Dep. 13.40	Dep. 14.55	Dep. 16.10	Dep. 17.25	Dep. 18.40	Dep. 19.55
Tai Po Market	Dep. 7.19	Dep. 8.44	Dep. 9.59	Dep. 11.14	Dep. 12.29	Dep. 13.44	Dep. 14.59	Dep. 16.14	Dep. 17.29	Dep. 18.44	Dep. 19.59
Fanning	Dep. 7.30	Dep. 8.55	Dep. 10.10	Dep. 11.25	Dep. 12.40	Dep. 13.55	Dep. 15.10	Dep. 16.25	Dep. 17.40	Dep. 18.55	Dep. 20.10
Shum Shue Po	Dep. 7.35	Dep. 9.00	Dep. 10.15	Dep. 11.30	Dep. 12.45	Dep. 14.00	Dep. 15.15	Dep. 16.30	Dep. 17.45	Dep. 19.00	Dep. 20.15
Shum Shue Po	Dep. 7.41	Dep. 9.06	Dep. 10.21	Dep. 11.36	Dep. 12.51	Dep. 14.06	Dep. 15.21	Dep. 16.36	Dep. 17.51	Dep. 19.06	Dep. 20.21
Canton	Arr. 11.52	Arr. 13.17	Arr. 14.32	Arr. 15.47	Arr. 17.02	Arr. 18.17	Arr. 19.32	Arr. 20.47	Arr. 22.02	Arr. 23.17	Arr. 24.32

DOWN TRAINS											
STATIONS	No. 1	No. 5	No. 9	No. 13	No. 17	No. 21	No. 25	No. 29	No. 33	No. 37	No. 41
Canton	Dep. 6.40	Dep. 8.05	Dep. 9.20	Dep. 10.35	Dep. 11.50	Dep. 13.05	Dep. 14.20	Dep. 15.35	Dep. 16.50	Dep. 18.05	Dep. 19.20
Shum Shue Po	Dep. 6.45	Dep. 8.10	Dep. 9.25	Dep. 10.40	Dep. 11.55	Dep. 13.10	Dep. 14.25	Dep. 15.40	Dep. 16.55	Dep. 18.10	Dep. 19.25
Shatin	Dep. 7.00	Dep. 8.25	Dep. 9.40	Dep. 10.55	Dep. 12.10	Dep. 13.25	Dep. 14.40	Dep. 15.55	Dep. 17.10	Dep. 18.25	Dep. 19.40
Tai Po	Dep. 7.15	Dep. 8.40	Dep. 9.55	Dep. 11.10	Dep. 12.25	Dep. 13.40	Dep. 14.55	Dep. 16.10	Dep. 17.25	Dep. 18.40	Dep. 19.55
Tai Po Market	Dep. 7.19	Dep. 8.44	Dep. 9.59	Dep. 11.14	Dep. 12.29	Dep. 13.44	Dep. 14.59	Dep. 16.14	Dep. 17.29	Dep. 18.44	Dep. 19.59
Fanning	Dep. 7.30	Dep. 8.55	Dep. 10.10	Dep. 11.25	Dep. 12.40	Dep. 13.55	Dep. 15.10	Dep. 16.25	Dep. 17.40	Dep. 18.55	Dep. 20.10
Shum Shue Po	Dep. 7.35	Dep. 9.00	Dep. 10.15	Dep. 11.30	Dep. 12.45	Dep. 14.00	Dep. 15.15	Dep. 16.30	Dep. 17.45	Dep. 19.00	Dep. 20.15
Shum Shue Po	Dep. 7.41	Dep. 9.06	Dep. 10.21	Dep. 11.36	Dep. 12.51	Dep. 14.06	Dep. 15.21	Dep. 16.36	Dep. 17.51	Dep. 19.06	Dep. 20.21
Kowloon	Arr. 11.52	Arr. 13.17	Arr. 14.32	Arr. 15.47	Arr. 17.02	Arr. 18.17	Arr. 19.32	Arr. 20.47	Arr. 22.02	Arr. 23.17	Arr. 24.32

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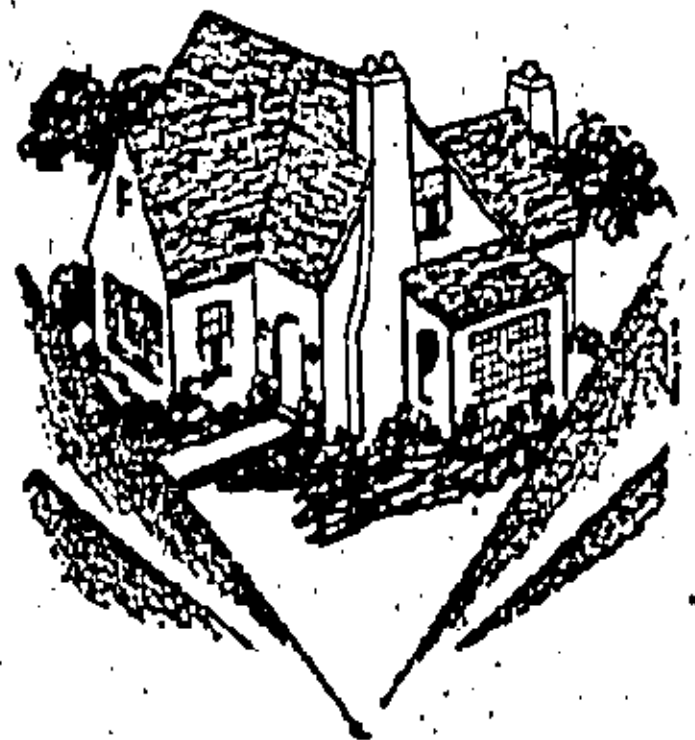
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## DIARY OF LOCAL EVENTS.

### To-day.

(May 13.)

Ascension Day.  
Concert, Chero Club, 8 p.m.  
Queen's Theatre: "Hell's Angels."  
World Theatre: "Three Arrows of Love" (Chinese film).  
Central Theatre: "Range."  
King's Theatre: "Under Suspicion."  
Dances: Tea Dance at Hong Kong Hotel; Dinner Dances, Hong Kong and Repulse Bay Hotel.  
European Mail:—Outward: Europe via Siberia (Tatsuta Maru) 8.30 a.m.

### Thursday.

(May 14.)

Ascension Day.  
Holy Thursday.  
Legislative Council Meeting.  
Bibliothèque Française Meeting.  
French Consulate, 5 p.m.  
Queen's Theatre: "Hell's Angels."  
World Theatre: "Enemy Beauty."  
Central Theatre: "Range."  
King's Theatre: "Under Suspicion."  
Dances: Tea Dance at Hong Kong Hotel; Dinner Dances, Hong Kong Hotel and Peninsula Hotel.

### Friday.

(May 15.)

Hong Kong Volunteers, Annual Dinner and Prize-giving, 8 p.m.  
Queen's Theatre: "Hell's Angels."  
World Theatre: "Enemy Beauty" (Chinese film).  
Central Theatre: "Range."  
King's Theatre: "Under Suspicion."  
Dances: Tea Dance, H.K. Hotel; Dinner Dances, Hong Kong Hotel, Peninsula Hotel, and Hotel Cecil.  
European Mail:—Inward: Europe via Negapatam (Kulsan Maru); Outward: Europe via Suez (Hakusan Maru), 6 p.m.

### Saturday.

(May 16.)

China Entertainment & Land Investment Co., Ltd., Meeting, King's Bldg., 11 a.m.  
Lawn Bowls:—First Division, Kowloon B.C.C.; Civil Service, Craigengower C.C.; Police, Recreation, Kowloon Dock, Tai Koo; Kowloon C.C.; Second Division, H.K. Electric, Tai Koo, Yacht Club, Kowloon B.C.C., Kowloon C.C.; Recreation.  
Hockey:—Fifth Extra Meeting, (Happy Valley).  
Queen's Theatre: "Hell's Angels."  
World Theatre: "Enemy Beauty" (Chinese film).  
Central Theatre: "Range."  
King's Theatre: "Under Suspicion."  
European Mail:—Outward: Europe via Siberia (Pres. Madison) 5 p.m.

## THE CONDITION OF ENGLAND.

### A FRENCHMAN'S DARK PICTURE.

### AND AN ENGLISHMAN'S REPLY.

ENGLAND'S CRISIS. By André Siegfried. Translated by H. H. Gifford. London: Jonathan Cape, Pp. 256. 10s. 6d. net.

It is useful to any nation to see its portrait drawn by a foreigner of perception and insight, writes Mr. J. L. Hammond, the well-known Labour historian, in the *Manchester Guardian*. M. Siegfried has a reputation for these qualities, and his interpretation of our character and our difficulties will be studied with care. It is the work of a writer who respects our past, and if his description of our present plight is neither encouraging to our confidence nor flattering to our pride, it is written not in spite but in sorrow. We appear to the writer to be in danger of becoming a spent force, but he makes it clear that with our decline and fall the world, as he believes, would lose an influence salutary in the past, needed for the future. If our day is over M. Siegfried will compose an epitaph as sincere as it will be delicate and grateful.

### ALL-AROUND US!

The cumulative effect of M. Siegfried's picture is distressing, and the reader whose feet are never cold as he turns these pages must have an uncommon stock of self-confidence. For M. Siegfried looks at us from one angle after another, and each new aspect suggests a new cause of weakness. Everything is against us, and those qualities that enable a nation to stand up to ill-fortune are losing their strength. No longer the favourites of the sea nor the spoils children of the industrial revolution, we are facing a great crisis as a leaderless people given over to frivolous pleasure, shrinking from the hard truth, deceiving ourselves with the illusion that the stern laws that govern life elsewhere will somehow relax their cruel power on British soil.

### Effect of Panama Canal?

Much of this picture is familiar enough. We all know that England was an inconsiderable Power, as far as wealth and commerce go, until the discovery of the Atlantic

(Continued on Page 2.)

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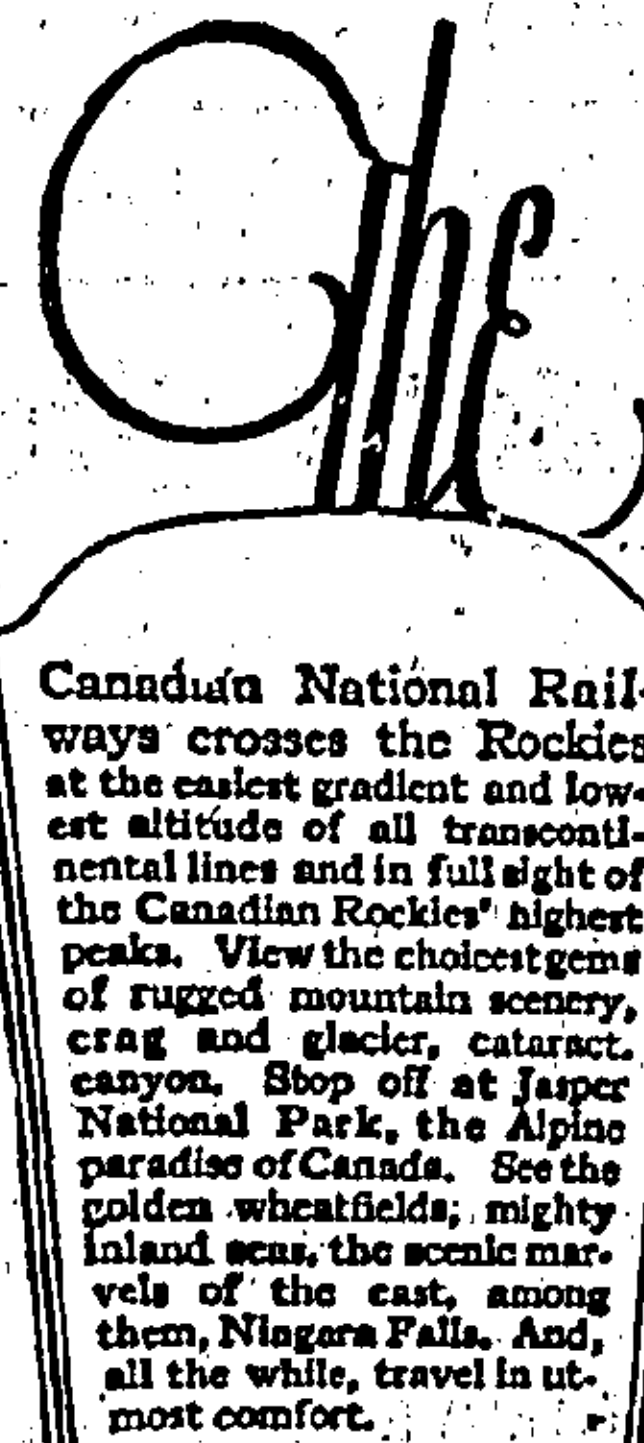
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## AIRWAYS AND AVIATION.

### FLYING SHIP POLICY.

EFFECTS OF THE R.101 REPORT.

The report of the Court of Inquiry on the loss of the great airship R.101 cleared the way for consideration by the Government of British airship policy during the next few years. The report, signed by Sir John Simon, President of the Court, and his two expert assessors, Lieut.-Colonel Moore-Brabazon and Professor C. E. Inglis, makes certain positive statements and describes in detail a reasonable theory, supported by subsequent careful experiments, explaining the series of events that ended in the great vessel, with its 54 passengers, sinking to earth on a hillside near Bennes, in France, and bursting into flames.

Incidentally, the report is well written and graphic, more exciting, indeed, even for the lay reader, than many a work of fiction.

#### No Structural Failure.

Arguing by a process of elimination the Court came to the conclusion that the disaster followed a sudden loss of gas from one of the immense gas-bags near the nose of the ship. The accident was not due to structural weakness of any kind and there was no failure of the control gear. Loss of gas forward, the extremely bad weather and the change of water a few minutes before the crash, meaning that a strange hand had probably not had time sufficient to "feel" the control of the ship accurately in the prevailing difficult conditions—these are associated as the main factors. Probably a tear in the fabric covering of the ship near the nose aggravated the gas leakage. In earlier flights trouble was experienced with the gas-bags, which in many places chafed against excrescences on the main framework and once previously the cover had split suddenly over a length of 145 feet.

Dismissal of any structural failure rebuts all doubts about the strength of the framework and the exactness of the design calculations. By inference, too, it clears entirely from suspicion the efficiency of the inspection methods applied to the structure during and after construction.

#### Future Developments.

The sister ship, R.100, lies in the big shed at Cardington awaiting the Government decision. Her officers, headed by the captain, Squadron Leader R. S. Booth, are still available for duty, though the losses of personnel in the disaster to R.101 have left many great gaps in Britain's equipment of experienced airship men. R.100 has flown successfully to Canada and back, enduring very bad weather and making the quickest airship journey on record across the Atlantic Ocean.

It seems unlikely that the Government will decide to abandon the airship programme completely. Originally the building of two ships was sanctioned largely to ensure that the failure of one ship should not end the experiment. What was not foreseen was a disaster of such magnitude, involving incalculable losses in personnel as well as material.

At present R.100 requires complete overhaul and refitting. This work would cost, according to some estimates, nearly £100,000, and would take about twelve months. At the end of that time a cautious re-beginning of test flights, the ship being inflated probably with helium instead of inflammable hydrogen gas, may be expected.

### BRITISH FLYING NEWS.

SPEEDING THE MAIL SERVICE.

Acceleration of the air mail services throughout the Empire is today the most widely discussed subject in British civil aviation. Launched recently in an interview granted by Lord Amulree, the Air Minister, to Sir Robert McLean and other leading men in commerce and aviation, the topic has been given renewed life and vigour by the march of events. Yesterday an aeroplane landed at Cape Town only six and a half days after leaving England, while a "lone" flyer in a light aeroplane has beaten Air Commodore Kingsford-Smith's record time for the flight from England to Calcutta.

Many British experts affirm the principle that mails and passengers should be separately transported. The adoption of this principle would enable the operating company to send the mails by aeroplanes very much faster than the air-liners at present in use. Lighting of the main routes for night flying would ensure the mails moving during nearly every hour out of each twenty-four; to-day they are stationary for all but the scheduled day-time flying stages.

The result of the policy of carrying mails and passengers together is, in the words of Sir Robert McLean, that the air mail moves at an average speed from London to India of only 23 miles an hour. Yet high speed is one of the chief assets of air travel and, calculating on the basis of British aircraft already in existence or building, a day and night air mail service could be operated, once the necessary lighting equipment was laid down, linking London and Sydney, Australia, in 7½ days.

#### NEW MAIL PLANES.

Future progress may be expected this year along these lines. British aircraft constructors are busy on very fast mail planes which will attain cruising speeds superior to any comparable craft yet built and capable of top speeds, with a considerable load on board, nearly equal to the maximum velocities reached in level flight by the world's fastest single-seater fighters. Machines of this kind will show the problem of mail services in a new light.

The late Commander Kidston's flight to the Cape, though it is extremely doubtful whether a regular service through Africa is practicable in the type of aeroplane he flew (mainly because its landing speed is high), was of value in proving the capabilities of the modern aeroplane as a carrier of mails and urgent freight. Undoubtedly still better going might be made over the route he followed by machines already built—one of the Royal Air Force's new day bombers, for example, could certainly knock many hours off Kidston's time—and it is a commonplace that the record achievement of to-day becomes the everyday commercial occurrence of to-morrow.

#### FIVE DAYS TO INDIA.

A good example of this truism is the news that Imperial Airways propose to accelerate their mail service between England and India. Beginning, it is hoped, on May 16, the mails will be carried from London to Karachi in two hours longer than five days. Yet only last year Miss Amy Johnson was receiving (Continued at foot of next column.)

### THE SPECIALLY-CHARTERED PLANE.

READY FOR ALL EMERGENCIES.

Almost every day now, Imperial Airways officials pick up their telephones to hear urgently-worded calls for specially-chartered aircraft to fly long distances, at a moment's notice, at a pace more than twice that of surface transport. These "air specials," by the sheer speed at which they fly above land and sea, extricate people from predicaments in a way no other vehicle could.

The other morning a wealthy merchant arrived in a taxi at Euston just in time to see, steaming out of the station, a train connecting at Liverpool with the boat in which he had booked a passage to West Africa. It was imperative that he should catch the boat, but he found upon hasty enquiry that no other train would get him there in time.

What did he do in this emergency? Why, the only thing possible. Hastening to a 'phone-box, he called up Imperial Airways, and by the time he had motored to the aerodrome at Croydon, an air-taxi stood waiting for him with its propellers already revolving. Jumping into its comfortable saloon, he sped off through the air and reached Liverpool in ample time to catch his boat.

#### Dash to a Sick Bed.

A real-life drama of an aerial rush by relatives to some distant sick-bed can often be found chronicled, nowadays, in the records of Imperial Airways; while it sometimes happens that wireless leads an added thrill to one of these modern dramas of speed. Here is a case in point. Far away in the South of France a patient lay at the point of death, and it was specially desired that a relative, whose whereabouts could not be ascertained, should see that sufferer before he died. Accordingly an S.O.S. was broadcast from a wireless station in the South of France. This was picked up and relayed by (Continued on top of next column.)

world-wide felicitations on setting a record of six days for this stage of her flight to Australia.

The improvement in the schedule will follow the ratification of permanent flying agreements with the Governments of Greece and Italy and the introduction early next month of new and faster flying boats on the Mediterranean sections of the route.

The recently inaugurated service to Central Africa will share in the improvement, the mails being retimed to get to Kenya Colony in six days.

The present air mail route goes across Central Europe, but on May 10 a change is scheduled to a route going by way of Switzerland, Italy and Greece to Egypt. In this way mails and passengers are timed to reach Alexandria, Egypt, two days and seven hours after departing from London.

Between Cairo and Karachi further acceleration will be secured by the partial adoption of night flying, the air way being marked for a considerable distance by powerful beacons and special aerodrome lighting equipment.

The big four-motored "Short" flying boats, the largest passenger-carrying boats yet commissioned by any airway in the world, on which the new time-table depends, are huge biplanes, furnished to provide unprecedented air travel comfort. Each machine has spacious accommodation for seventeen passengers and is able to carry in a special hold, no less than 1½ tons of mail. The four Bristol "Jupiter" 500 h.p. engines give the craft a maximum speed of 132 miles an hour.

## THE CONDITION OF ENGLAND.

(Continued from Page 1.)

tradition has made cheating the Revenue an innocent exercise, has not quite stood the strain: The English people is possessed, in all classes, by the fixed idea that life can be easier to-day than it was before the war. An idea which reckons so obstinately without the sad facts must come to catastrophe. M. Siegfried writes of the later Roman Empire, describing the wild pleasure-seeking of its sinking cities.

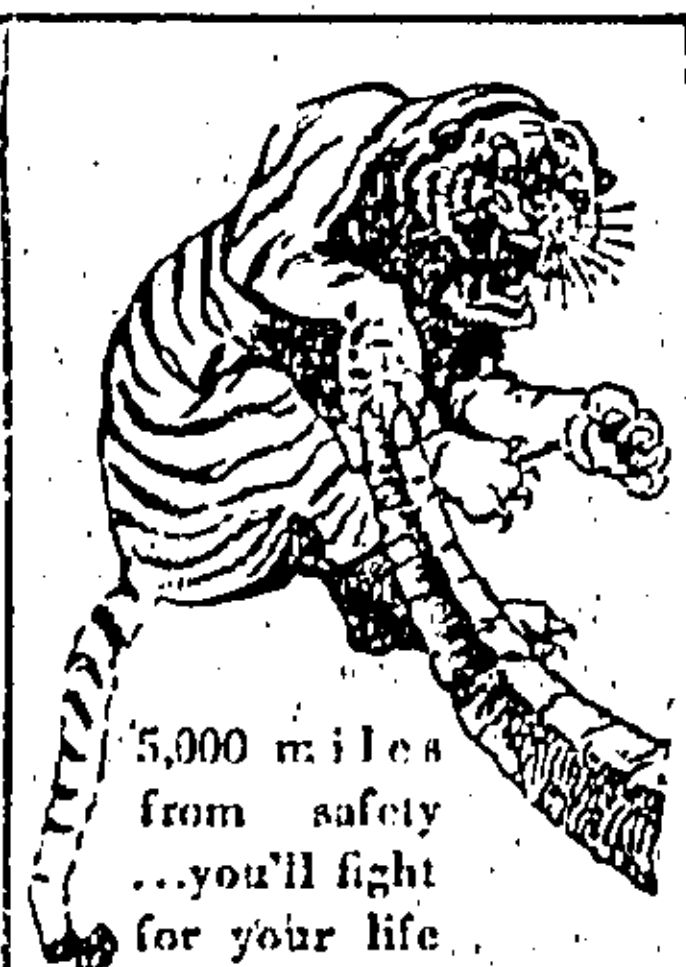
#### Better Than We Used To Be.

It would not be difficult to point out where and how this dark picture should be qualified, in what ways the English people, bewildered and purposeless as they may seem amid their difficulties, are a better people than they were when their prosperity and power seemed to be firmly seated: why alike in their praise of our past and in their blame of our present these brilliant pages give often a superficial judgment. Would any self-respecting Englishman like to go back to the London described by Charles Booth, or to the state of society described by Sir Hubert Llewellyn Smith and Mr. Vaughan Nash in their account of the dock strike? There are grave evils and dangers in our system for unemployment relief, but would its sharpest critics really prefer the starvation and rampant disorder of the American cities where charity puts up an unequal struggle with famine? If England has made a great effort not to let her civilisation slip back under the stress of the war and its consequences, that is a matter for satisfaction rather than concern. M. Siegfried gives the impression sometimes of thinking that we did these things better after 1815 than after 1018. That view will not stand a close examination of history. But it is more profitable to consider M. Siegfried's admirable description of the task before us.

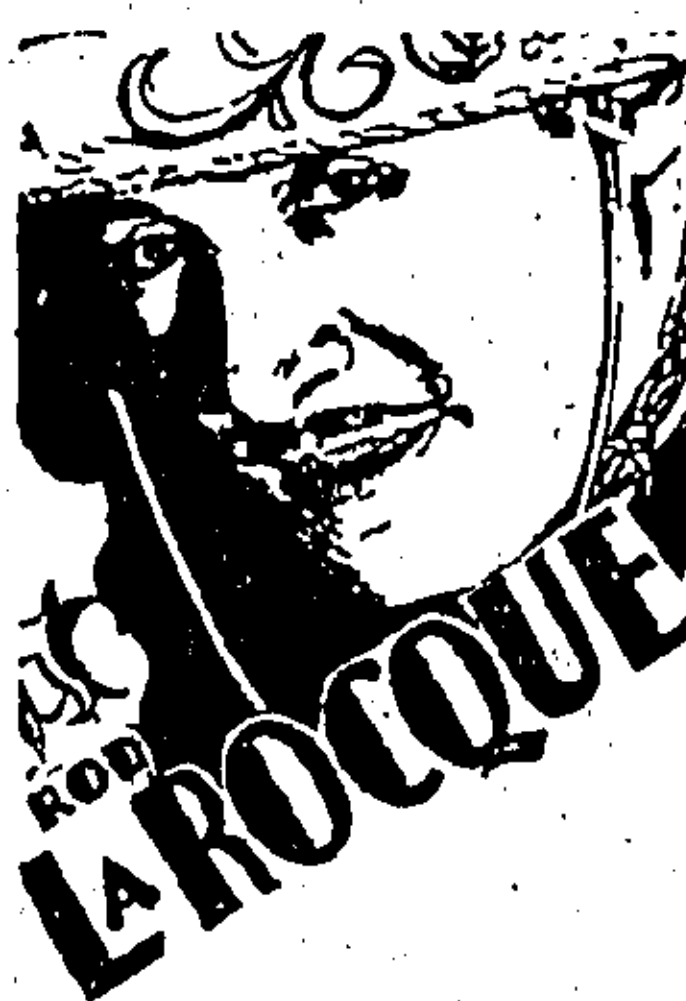
#### Where We Puzzle the World.

"To turn the corner from the nineteenth into the twentieth century—there, in a word, is the whole British problem." After 250 grey and anxious pages about the character of that problem we come in the last two sentences upon a burst of unexpected confidence. "When England changes we may say that she is dying, and it is never true. The Empire and the spirit of England on which it thrives have unlimited powers of adaptation and life." Now England's way of adapting herself to a changed world is a constant puzzle to peoples who, from their geographical position as well as from other causes, cling to standards of success and prestige. Our refusal to exhaust ourselves and to sacrifice all our higher aims and interests to a struggle for naval supremacy when our life does not depend on it seems like wisdom to us and like failure to a Frenchman. In some respects our power of adaptation has been displayed more effectively in the last few years than at any other time. We have escaped at last from the failure of that power on the part of the last generation, a failure that let the Irish problem become an obstinate and nearly mortal disease. But every Englishman would admit that there are respects in which our power of adaptation has not kept pace with our necessities. The history of our coal industry since the war, with its lamentable breakdown on the part both of employers and of trade unions, is an example of the want of that resilient mind which alone can restore to our industries the vigour and power that they once owed to advantages that they no longer possess. The Balfour Committee reported that the readjustment and economy of industrial power had proceeded more quickly on the Continent than here, though the need for it was greater in some respects here than there. M. Siegfried is right in saying that, our (Continued on previous column.)



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"HELL'S ANGELS."

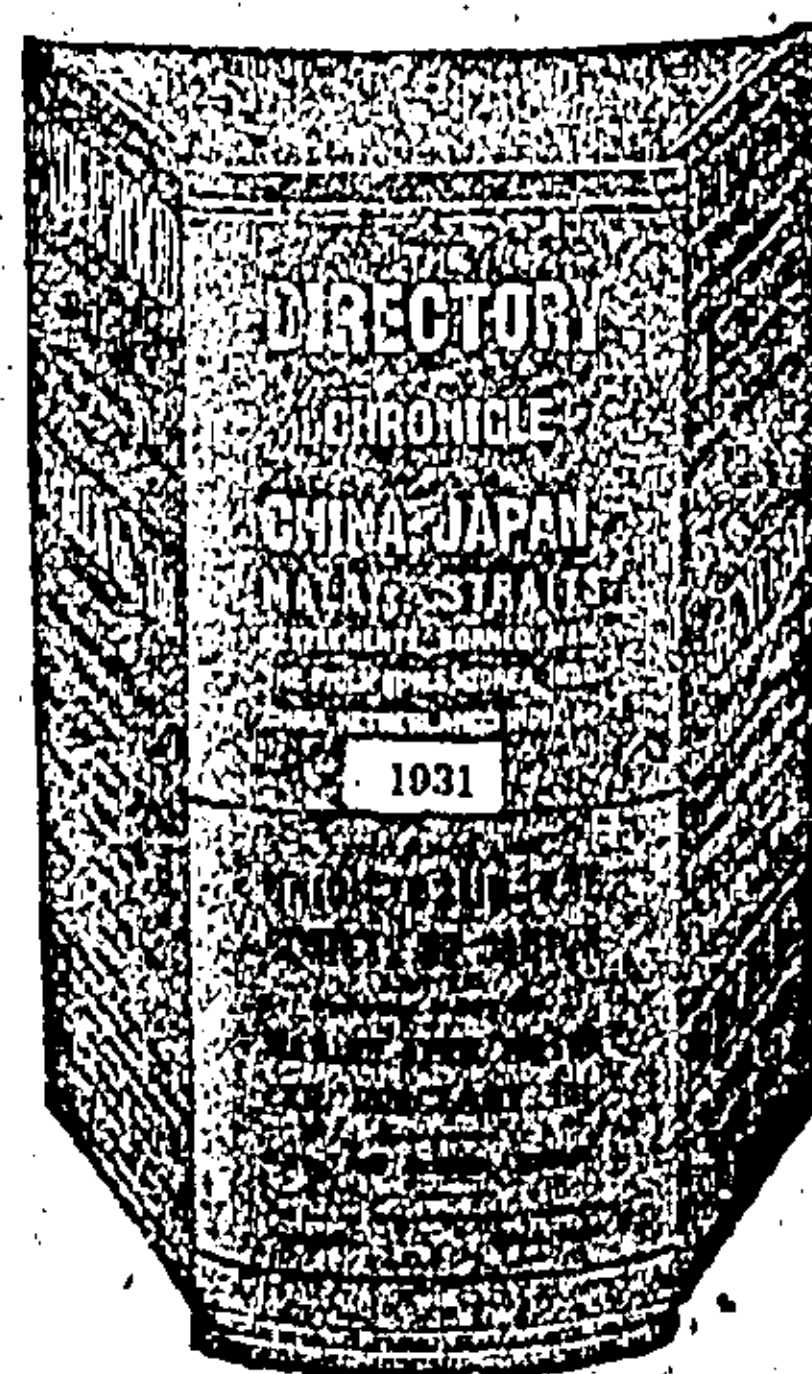
The latest and most perfect sound  
recording in the history of motion  
pictures will be put on a screen  
soon.This modern sound and dialogue  
will be heard in connection with  
the presentation of "Hell's Angels,"  
Howard Hughes' \$1,000,000 air  
spectacle, which will open at the  
Queen's Theatre to-day."Hell's Angels" is the first film  
spectacle in which there are no  
faked sounds, and so realistic are  
the audible effects that special  
electrical equipment and special  
projectors are required to present  
the picture effectively on the screen.  
Lodge Cunningham, chief of  
sound on "Hell's Angels," and one  
of the foremost sound experts in  
the film business, declares that five  
times the normal electrical power is  
required to project "Hell's Angels"  
on the screen.Six extra horns are required to  
reproduce the authentic aeroplane  
and Zeppelin sounds, and a  
separate film is used to preserve  
the quality of the tone throughout  
the presentation of "Hell's Angels."  
"Hell's Angels" is the most  
lavish and spectacular film produc-  
tion of all time, and required three  
years to produce.Ben Lyon, James Hall, Jean  
Harlow and 20,000 supporting play-  
ers comprise the cast, and more  
than 100 true wartime aeroplanes  
take part in the overhead action  
of the picture.

"TRADER HORN."

"Trader Horn," Metro-Goldwyn-  
Mayer's miracle film of 1931 has  
just completed its premiere in  
Shanghai, having had a first run  
of 21 days, breaking all records for  
China. The previous record was  
established by "All Quiet on the  
Western Front."Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer are releas-  
ing their super film in Hong Kong  
through the Hong Kong Amuse-  
ments and it will be shown simul-  
taneously in three theatres here—  
Queen's, Star and World. This is  
the first time in the colony that a  
film will be running in three  
theatres at the same time. Three  
separate prints will be used. The  
opening date will be May 25 or May  
30.

CENTRAL THEATRE.

"RANGO."

Play-acting is one of the favourite  
recreations of the native Malaysians,  
according to Ernest B. Schoedsack,  
adventurer-cameraman, who made  
"Rango" in the depths of the  
Sumatra jungles."For centuries," says Schoed-  
sack, "the tribes have celebrated  
their rather vague and numerous  
religious ceremonials with plays  
woven about ancient legends.""Everyone seeks the honour of  
appearing in these entertainments,  
and it is not uncommon for in-  
dividuals to train themselves for a  
role months in advance. Their  
style of acting is, however, far  
more restrained than the Anglo-  
Saxon variety and they appear in-  
expressive to those unacquainted  
with the full meaning of their scant  
gestures."For the leading roles of the  
adventure drama, "Rango,"  
Schoedsack selected a famous tiger  
hunter, named Ali, and his ten-year-  
old son, Bin, from the Achinese  
tribe, fiercest and bravest of all the  
Malay natives."Ali was disappointed when he  
learned that I wanted him to go  
about his daily jungle life for the  
picture. In fact, he wanted to re-  
turn to his native village where the  
opportunity to act in a fantastic  
legend awaited him," declares  
Schoedsack. "He was persuaded to  
stay, but he made it known that the  
white man's entertainment was far  
inferior to the Malay brand."Both Ali and Bin followed  
Schoedsack's direction as real  
troupeurs. "Rango" is now show-  
ing at the Central Theatre.KING'S THEATRE  
HONGKONG'S FINEST CINEMASHOWING TO-DAY  
At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.30A THRILL FILLED DRAMA  
OF THE GREAT  
NORTH-WEST AND ITS  
"MOUNTIES"FOX  
PICTURESBooking at the THEATRE.  
PHONES: 25313, 25330.HAVE YOU  
GOT YOUR COPY?You will undoubtedly find it useful, but  
there may be something with which you  
are not quite satisfied. If so please let us  
know.We want to make THE DIRECTORY  
AND CHRONICLE OF THE FAR  
EAST an even more useful encyclopedia  
of information than it is at present, and  
any suggestions that you may have to  
offer will be most welcome.1931  
DIRECTORY & CHRONICLE  
OFCHINA, JAPAN, MALAY STATES, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS,  
BORNEO, SIAM, THE PHILIPPINES, COREA,  
INDO-CHINA, NETHERLANDS INDIA, &c.

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## KING'S THEATRE.

"UNDER SUSPICION."

The scenic beauties of the Can-  
adian Rockies form the background  
against which a powerful drama is  
played in "Under Suspicion," Fox  
movie outdoor song romance,  
which commences to-day at the  
King's Theatre. The tale of a  
British aviator who seeks forget-fulness from his past by joining the  
"Mounties," only to have that past  
overtake him, is clearly told and  
splendidly enacted by a strong cast,  
with Lois Moran and J. Harold  
Murray in the principal roles.Murray gives a particularly fine  
performance, and sings three songs  
to excellent effect. Miss Moran's  
portrayal is ideal, and, in fact, the  
entire cast gives a splendid account  
of itself with J. M. Kerrigan,  
Marie Saxon and Lumsden Hare  
deserving of special mention.What competent critics have  
described as the most tuneful male  
chorus ever heard in an audibly  
picture is heard in "Under  
Suspicion." This chorus in the  
uniform of the mounted force made  
up of the 70 best voices available  
in Hollywood sings the counter-re-  
frain of "Saskatchewan," written  
by James F. Hanley and Joseph  
McCarthy and led by J. Harold  
Murray. It is a story of treachery  
exposed, heroism rewarded, honour  
cleared, and love fulfilled.TO-DAY'S WIRELESS  
PROGRAMME.BROADCAST BY Z.B.W. ON  
355 METRES.11 to 11.30 a.m.—Stock quotations.  
11.30 a.m.—Chinese programme.  
12.30 p.m.—European programme.  
1 p.m.—Local time, weather report,  
etc.  
1.30 p.m.—Rugby Press news, etc.  
2 p.m.—Close down.  
3 to 7 p.m.—Chinese programme.  
7 to 10.30 p.m.—European pro-  
gramme of Regal and Columbia  
records, supplied by Messrs.  
Anderson Music Company.  
7 to 7.45 p.m.—

## Variety.

Hawaiian Orchestra—"Maui No  
La Ka Ohi"—King Nawaia's  
Hawaiians.—DB248.  
Hawaiian Orchestra—"Maui Girl"  
—King Nawaia's Hawaiians.—  
DB248.  
Choral—"An Old Time Music  
Hall"—The Variety Singers.—  
G1052.  
Choral—"An Old Time Minstrel  
Show"—The Mississippi Minstrels.  
—G1077.  
Banjo Solo—"La Vivandiere"—  
Ernest Jones.—DB250.  
Banjo Solo—"Joy Dance"—  
Ernest Jones.—DB250.  
Choral—"Music Hall Memories"  
—The Variety Singers with Or-  
chestra.—G1043 and MX2.  
9 p.m.—Local time and weather  
report.  
7.48 to 8.28 p.m.—

## Operatic.

Overture—"Barber of Seville"  
(Rossini).—Classic Symphony  
Orch.—G1056.  
Song—"Don Giovanni" (Mozart).  
—Marion Licette (Soprano).—  
9011.  
Orchestral—"Lohengrin" (Wag-  
ner arr. Laigini).—B.B.C. Wire-  
less Symphony Orch.—G1074.  
Song—"Frederica" (Pepper and  
Lehar) Wayside Rose.—Heddie  
Nash (Tenor).—DX116.  
Song—"Frederica" (Pepper and  
Lehar) Oh Maiden, My Maiden.  
—Heddie Nash (Tenor).—DX115.  
8.28 to 9.04 p.m.—

## Orchestral.

"Bridal Procession" (Grieg).—  
Classic Symphony Orch.—G1059.  
"Entry of the Boyars" (Malv-  
sen).—Classic Symphony Orch.  
—G1059.  
"Serenade" (Toselli).—The Regal  
Salon Orch.—G1092.  
"Serenade" (Schubert).—The  
Regal Salon Orch.—G1092.  
"Mephisto Walze" (Liszt).—Or-  
chestra of the Brussels Royal  
Conservatoire.—DX110.  
"William Tell" (Rossini).—The  
Classic Symphony Orch.—G1081.  
9.04 to 9.22 p.m.—

## Octettes.

Second Movement from "Sym-  
phonie Pastorale" (Tschai-  
kovsky).—J. H. Squire Celeste  
Octette.—9925.  
"Scene De Ballet" (de Beriot,  
arr. Senar)—J. H. Squire Celeste  
Octette.  
"Rhapsodie No. 2" (Liszt, arr. Wil-  
loughby).—J. H. Squire Celeste  
Octette.—9494.  
9.22 to 9.47 p.m.—

## Light Opera.

"Patience (Vocal gems) (Gilbert  
and Sullivan).—Columbia Light  
Opera Company.—DX38.  
"The Geisha" (Greenbank and  
Jones).—The Band of H.M.  
Royal Air Force.—MX8.  
"The Mikado"—Vocal gems (Gil-  
bert and Sullivan)—Regal Light  
Opera Company.—G1075.  
9.17 to 10.20 p.m.—

## A Concert.

Song—"There Reigned a Mon-  
arch in Thule" (Liszt).—Muriel  
Brunskill (Contralto).—9997.  
Song—"Sea Wrack" (O'Neill).—  
Muriel Brunskill (Contralto).—  
9997.  
Pianoforte Solo—(a) "Waltz in  
A Flat" (Brahms), (b) "Spring  
Song" (Mendelssohn).—Wil-  
liam Murdoch.—9274.  
Pianoforte Solo—"Liebestraum"  
(Dream of Love) (Liszt).—Wil-  
liam Murdoch.—9274.  
Male Quartette—"Contredance"  
—Russian Songs" (arr. Napraw-  
nik).—Kedroff Male Quartette.  
—9345.  
Violin Solo—"Caprice Viennois"  
(Kreisler).—Naoum Blindur.—  
DX7.  
Violin Solo—"Ave Maria" (Schu-  
bert, arr. Wilhelm).—Naoum  
Blindur.—DX7.  
Song—"The Midshipmate" (Wes-  
tley and Adams).—Norman  
Allin (Bass).—DX106.  
Song—"The Power Monkey"  
(Watson).—Norman Allin (Bass).  
—DX106.  
10.30 p.m.—Close down.MOVIELAND  
FEATURES  
FOR  
THE WEEK

## QUEEN'S

SHOWING TO-DAY  
At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.20.HELL'S  
ANGELSThe first multi-million  
dollar talking picture  
with  
JEAN HARLOW  
BEN LYON—JAMES HALLTHE  
PICTURE  
YOU MUST SEE

United Artists Picture

NEXT CHANGE  
BY REQUESTZiegfeld has  
outdone himself  
in this, the most  
gorgeous of all  
spectacles!







UNREST IN SPAIN  
CONTINUES.

(Continued from Page 9)

tion, and no one can say whether Constitutional Government or Bolshevism will eventually triumph. It was significant that in Andalusia, where the people have been in a state of semi-starvation for months, the voters refused to sell their votes for 100 or 200 pesetas, and continued to starve rather than to support the throne.

Then there is the problem of Catalonia. At the present time there are two separate General Elections—Soner Alcala Zamora in Madrid, and Col. Macia in Barcelona. It is reported today that Col. Macia is on his way to consult with the new Provisional Government with a view to arriving at some working entente.

Throughout the manifestations of the last few days the most significant fact was the attitude of the people towards the army. Whenever blocks of soldiers appeared they were cheered and feted as liberators who had stood by the people in their hour of need. If the establishment of a stable Government becomes impossible, the Civil Guards and the army will surely step in and, if necessary, establish a Dictatorship.

## Nobles' Prestige Grows.

Whatever happens in the future, one fact stands out above all others—whether the Republic remains or whether Alfonso returns or another King takes his place. It is that the powers and prestige of the Grandes of Spain and of the lesser nobility are broken for ever. Ever since the crisis started hardly one of them stood by the King, and now all are endeavouring to escape from the public view or else to prove their live-long Republican sentiments. In fact, to-day one could only assume—if the truth were not known—that no one has wanted the Bourbons throughout the past 200 years, and that all the nobility are really Republican at heart.

The panic amongst the nobility is almost incredible. They fear arrest, imprisonment, rough handling by the mob, and the confiscation of their property.

The British Embassy has been besieged by representatives of the old regime clamouring for protection, safe conduct, and so on.

Alfonso at least is credited with courage, and is even admired, but the two props of the throne—the nobility and the high dignitaries of the Church, have lamentably failed him. The village priests exercised enormous power in the election, and went solidly Republican.

COMMUNIST UNREST IN  
PROVINCES.

News from the provinces is not reassuring.

In Seville serious Communist disturbances occurred and a regular battle was fought between the mob and the police after a raid on an armourer's shop in the Calle Sierpes, famous as a haunt of bull-fighters. One man was killed and twenty more were injured.

An attempt was made later to take by storm the premises of the Republican Club. The police put up a vigorous fight, but had to be rescued by the Civil Guards. Martial law was proclaimed to-day.

Andalusian Province has always been a centre of unrest owing to the low wages and misery among the agricultural population. Malaga, a port about fifty miles north-east of Gibraltar, was the scene of similar unrest and insurrection.

Both Communism and Separatism are showing their heads in the Basque country. In Bilbao and other towns there has been trouble. The Communists made an assault on the prison at Bilbao yesterday and brought about the release of all the prisoners.

A big demonstration was held in front of the Town Hall in favour of a Basque Republic.

In several small towns near Bilbao, Communist demonstrations were dissolved by the police. A number of wounded are reported from Ortuella, where two placards were fixed up with the words "A Republic, but a Communist Republic." Troops occupied the streets of this town last evening.

## UNREST IN MOROCCO?

SPAIN'S FOREIGN LEGION  
MAY CAUSE TROUBLE.

MADRID, May 8.  
Complete order seems to have been restored for the time being in and around Tetuan, Spanish Morocco, where the rioting by Royalists in the Foreign Legion and the subsequent rising of natives re-

(Continued at foot of next column.)

END OF THE WORLD!  
TERRIBLE CLOUDS.SUN DARKENED BY  
TERRIBLE CLOUDS.TAIL OF FILM COMET SWEEPS  
ALL AWAY.

Paris, April 10.—A film, "The End of the World," is now being shown in Paris. The earth is to be destroyed by collision with a comet which is dashing towards it through space.

The date of the catastrophe has been predicted by an astronomer. The publication of the news in the papers has the effect of stopping a world-wide war, as the inhabitants of the globe suddenly learn that they have only 24 days to live.

The ensuing panic alarms the Government, who order the arrest of the astronomer.

The appearance of the comet in the sky, however, convinces the world that the prophecy is correct. Wild scenes occur as people realise that the end of all is approaching.

The proximity of the comet, which can now be seen plainly travelling towards the earth, begins to be felt. A great wind sweeps over land and sea, the sun is partly hidden by immense black clouds, and the earth is wrapped in an ominous yellow light.

## Volcanoes in Eruption.

Volcanoes burst into activity and strange rumblings are heard underground.

As the period of life still remaining diminishes, the population gives way to a wild despair. While rich and poor indulge in delirious debauch, immense congregations flock to the open air services where the clergy exhort them to repent whilst there is yet time.

A millionaire's orgy is interrupted by a choir of nuns, while, in the streets, the people roll about drunk in the gutters or fight for loot.

The cities and villages are evacuated as the inhabitants fly like stricken animals.

The last day arrives.

The comet now looms close. The world is shaken with universal disturbance. A continual shower of flame falls on the earth, and the sea is rent with cataclysmic upheavals.

Forests are torn down, the earth quakes, buildings collapse burying whole communities. Amid the horror of destruction a packed audience of scientists frenziedly applaud the astronomer.

The hall topples down, burying a thousand of the world's greatest savants.

In the country the animals stampede madly. Nature and civilisation are annihilated. Nothing is left of history but the traces of its grandeur.

The world only awaits the final blow, when suddenly the wind drops, the sun reappears, calm returns, the waves die down. The sole survivor surveys the ruins. Can it be true? Yes, the comet has missed us by inches!

sulted in a heavy toll of life which is variously given as between hundred and two hundred dead and many times that number wounded.

However, it is realised that the matter is certainly not yet definitely settled and that before long the Moroccan problem might loom as large amongst the ill-besetting the young Republic as the Catalan issue. Several newspapers here demand the immediate disbandment of the Foreign Legion, where Russian émigrés seem to have been the chief trouble-makers and ringleaders, some alarm being also felt regarding three scores of legionnaires who, fully armed, succeeded in escaping into the hills where, it is feared, they might rouse the tribes against the Spanish authorities, stirring up another Riff war.

Although the Press deals with these events and possibilities in a very careful way, it is admitted that the unrest amongst the natives is growing apace, being more over, it is alleged, skillfully fanned by foreign agitators. There is also a certain amount of apprehension regarding the attitude of France, which, it is recalled by the Press, has been casting longing glances at Spain's African possessions especially since the advent of the Republic.

The Cabinet to-day dealt with the situation in Morocco in a special meeting and, it is understood, decided to dispatch immediately reinforcements to Ceuta to nip, if need be, in the bud any rising against the Spanish authorities.

"NIGHT CLASS" FOR  
CROOKS.EXPERTS TEACH THE ART  
OF SAFE-BREAKING.

There are few more interesting "night schools" in London than the rooms in which up-to-date thieves take their course of lessons in safe-breaking by oxy-acetylene blow-pipes.

Unlike some other branches of the underworld, this work must be done by an expert to be successful. Smash-and-grab thieves, and confidence tricksters and the like, need no particular training.

The safe-breaker who wishes to see some return for his skilled operations must take lessons, so enterprising crooks, some of whom are known to have "retired," or are too well-known to venture far in daylight, have hit upon the idea of opening up schools where, for a consideration, they impart their knowledge to the apprentice crooks. Every evening when things are slack the would-be safe-breakers saunter along to the classes, in much the same way as a boy, starting in business and anxious to improve his knowledge, attends London night schools.

To open safe with an oxy-acetylene blowpipe many things have to be remembered. For instance, the heat of the flame is estimated at 6,700 degrees, so if the nozzle is held too close to the safe it will burn out and become useless.

## The Pioneer.

The first time an oxy-acetylene blowpipe was used in England for safe-breaking was at Birmingham, towards the end of September, 1910, not in London, where the "experts" are supposed to be.

The thief held his plans very carefully. There was a shop to let adjoining the premises of a firm of jewellers who were to be the first victims of this type of robbery.

One day an elderly man called to see the manager of the shop, and mentioned that he proposed taking the empty premises adjoining for the purpose of manufacturing silver-backed hair-brushes. With his "good" references, which were afterwards discovered to be false, the stranger obtained the keys of the empty shop.

The following week a number of heavy packing cases arrived, and were stacked in the empty shop. Unknown to anyone they contained a 100ft. cylinder of oxygen, a 60ft. cylinder of acetylene, yards of tubing and armoured piping, an oxy-acetylene blowpipe with two nozzles, an electric accumulator, and a number of other indispensable odds and ends, including a pair of rubber gloves.

These cases had been brought by car from London. Everything was now ready. On a Saturday night, shortly after the jewellers' premises had closed, the thieves broke through the wall separating the building from the empty shop.

In the strong-room, jewellery and other articles to the value of £40,000 were stored. The thieves started work near the handle of the door, and then worked round and upwards.

## Re-polishing His Technique.

The thief who, it was afterwards discovered, had taken lessons in the use of the blowpipe, had forgotten the amount of pressure required from the oxygen and acetylene cylinders to carry out effective cutting, so he damaged the instruments, which were useless.

At this moment police on patrol duty outside the shop were having trouble with a gang of youths, and allow their whistles to summon assistance.

The thieves in the jeweller's shop, thinking they had been discovered, escaped in a waiting taxicab, leaving behind their valuable possessions, from which detectives were able to gain much information.

Three men were arrested later and charged in connection with the affair, but they were discharged. Some years later the ringleader, after taking further lessons in the art, made another attempt, which might have been successful but for the fact that he met an honest man whom he thought to be as crooked as himself, with the result that he was caught and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment.

According to Chief Superintendent J. T. Burnett of the Birmingham C.I.D., who writes in the Police Journal on the subject, an attempt was also made by this man to break into a jeweller's strong-room in London, where pearls valued at £25,000 were kept.

RUBBER ROADS FOR  
MALAYA.IMPORTANT SINGAPORE  
EXPERIMENT.MUNICIPAL PRESIDENT'S  
INTEREST.

An important experiment which may have far-reaching results in relation to the making of rubber roads is at present being made in Singapore by Barlow & Co., in co-operation with the Municipality.

A section of the road leading to the Singapore Flying Club and the Municipal Road Works, has been dug up and is now being laid with a special rubber preparation, which, it is hoped, will prove as satisfactory and durable as the metal roads which are to be found in all parts of the city.

The President of the Singapore Municipal Commissioners, Mr. W. Bartley, and the Acting Municipal Engineer Mr. K. G. M. Fraser, were present to witness the re-laying of a section of the road.

## Treating 60 Square Yards.

An area of 60 square yards is being prepared by municipal coolies, acting under the direction of Mr. G. Parry Davis, who has a wide experience of the chemistry of rubber, and it is his process which is being used in the present experiment.

This process, a *Strait Times* representative was informed to-day, makes the control of latex a comparatively simple matter, and permits the laying of the latex and the various ingredients direct on to the road.

The coolies mix the preparation in a large steel drum, much in the same way that concrete is mixed, and then the contents are poured on to the prepared road surface.

It is hoped to have this section in use within one week, and as this particular road is used by very heavy traffic, proceeding to and from the Municipal Road Works it is hoped to form some idea of how the road stands the strain of wear and tear within one month's time.

## 20 Per Cent. Rubber Content.

The preparation has a rubber content for 20 per cent., equal to roughly 1,500 lb. for every 60 square yards. This is said to be the first time that latex has been controlled sufficiently successfully to permit of the preparation being poured on to the road in the way it was done to-day.

The present system of mixing the preparation is considered to be rather primitive, but mechanical mixer can easily be adapted if the experiment proves successful.

"GETTING HER OWN  
BACK"?ALLEGED THEFT IN AUSTIN  
ROAD.

A fireman attached to the Kowloon Fire Brigade was charged before Mr. E. W. Hamilton yesterday with the theft of a gold watch, valued at \$15, and a \$10 note from a girl in a house in Austin Road.

The complainant said that a man came to her house at 297, Temple Street on the night in question at about 1 a.m. and asked her to go to his house at 55, Austin Road. Shortly after her arrival the place was raided by Sub-Inspector Fraser. At about 3.45 a.m. the defendant arrived. Complainant was sitting on a bed with three other girls. Defendant seated himself beside her and after sending the other girls away, commenced to press his attentions on her. She resented this and went away to the kitchen. Defendant followed and when in the passage he seized her from the back and took her watch and a \$10 note and bolted.

The accused said that he was walking around in the vicinity of Austin Road, when he was suddenly taken ill. He went to a rickshaw coolie house to get "pinching treatment." While he was there the girl came and stopped at the door and accused him of informing the Police of the house at 55, Austin Road.

One of the rickshaw coolies supported this and said that the girl often came to the door of the coolie house to talk. His Worship, in discharging defendant, expressed a doubt as to whether or not the girl was trying to "get her own back" on the man.

STOLEN SILVER AT SOVIET  
BANQUET.SET TAKEN FROM BRITISH  
EMBASSY.

Stockholm, May 6.—The newspaper *Nya Dagligt Allehanda* says it learns from Moscow that the British Ambassador there has handed a note to the Commissar for Foreign Affairs, M. Litvinoff, expressing astonishment that a silver service originally in the British Embassy in Leningrad, whence it had been removed, has been used at a festivity where the Soviet authorities were hosts. The Note demands that the silver be again delivered to the Embassy.

Mr. Litvinoff has replied that the silver in question belongs to the Soviet Government but the British Government is at liberty to bring the matter before the Courts.

FINNS BANISHED FROM  
RUSSIA.10,000 DRIVEN OUT OF SOVIET  
TERRITORY.

Helsingfors, May 7.—A serious tension has arisen between Finland and the Soviet Union over the banishment by the latter to the White Sea District and Siberia of about 10,000 Ingrians, Finns living across the Finnish-Soviet border, whose fate has aroused indignation throughout the country.

A mass meeting held here unanimously carried a resolution calling upon the Government to take steps in Moscow with a view of inducing the Soviet authorities to transport the Ingrians back to their homesteads as their banishment constituted "a gross violation of the peace of Dorpat and was, moreover, a shameful deed without precedent amongst civilized nations." Failing success in Moscow, the resolution exhorts the Government to appeal to the League of Nations and international public opinion to induce the Soviets to reconsider their decision.

It is understood that the Government has already instructed the Finnish Minister in the Soviet capital to lodge a protest and political quarters here anticipate an acrimonious exchange of notes between the two Governments.

BUTLER INCIDENT  
CLOSED.HAITIAN MINISTER DECLARES  
HE WAS MISQUOTED.

Washington, May 7.—Colonel Henry L. Stimson, the Secretary of State, to-day formally closed the sensational incident arising from charges that Major-General Smedley D. Butler, of the United States Marine Corps, received that Congressional Medal of Honour for the capture of a non-existent fort in Haiti in 1917.

Secretary Stimson received from Dr. Dantes Bellegarde, Haiti's Minister to the United States, an explanation which declared that in an interview published in a Washington newspaper the diplomat had been misquoted when he was purported to have said that Fort Riviere, Haiti, never existed.

It was for the capture of Fort Riviere during the occupation of Haiti by the United States Marines that General Butler was decorated. Minister Bellegarde's declaration that he had been misquoted was accepted as satisfactory by Secretary Stimson. He said the incident was closed and he notified Mr. Charles Francis Adams, the Secretary of the Navy, accordingly.

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PLYMOUTH GIN

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The generous warmth of Horlick's relaxes your body. Soon... you are fast asleep. Horlick's is easy to prepare and especially tempting when made in a Horlick's Mixer. Dispensaries and grocers have Horlick's, plain or chocolate flavoured, in sealed glass bottles in four sizes. Also the Mixer.

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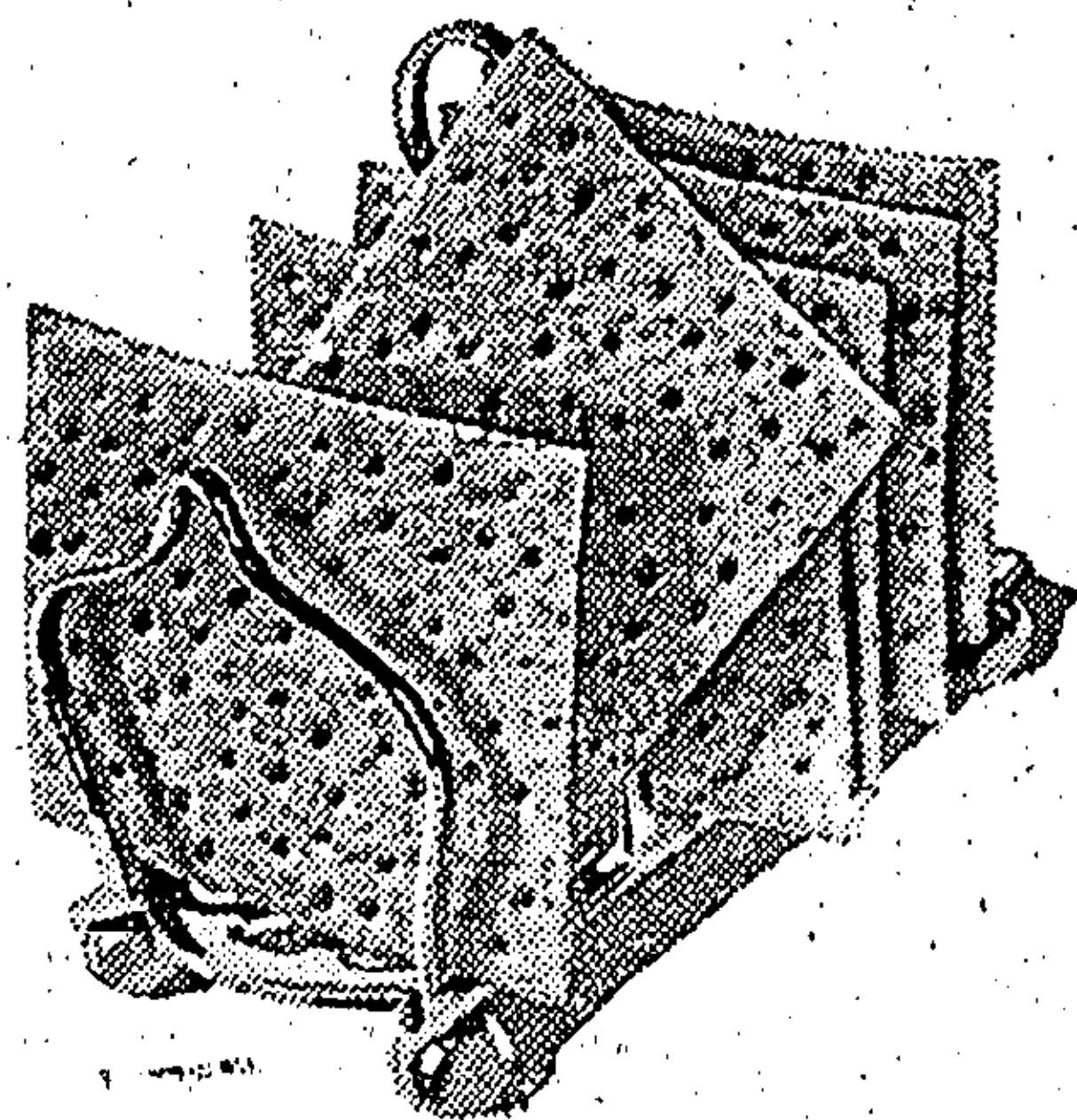
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**ANGLO-FRENCH**  
**RUGGER RUPTURE.**

CAUSES OF THE TROUBLE  
 ANALYSED.

Monsieur Desgrange the Editor of the great French sporting paper *L'Auto* gives in the London *Morning Post*, the exact position of the game in France. In this article he tells of the efforts which a body of the big clubs are making to bring back to the game in France the true amateur spirit, so that the cordial relationship between the countries can be resumed.

Our readers are not unaware of the fact that on the day after the France versus Wales match, the Rugby Union broke off relations with the French Rugby Federation, and that this rupture became effective as from April 9, after the match of France with England.

The French Rugby Federation is under the direction of people who who are socially in the worst possible position to understand the true spirit of this splendid game. They began by failing to grasp the fact that this game can only be played by a certain class of people—we do not say the aristocracy—that it demands entire disinterestedness, absolute amateurism, disregard of all money matters, the necessity of not being obliged to neglect one's work, and that, above all, it calls for a perfect fairness and a love of the game for its own sake.

**Where the Blame Rests.**

The French directors, through their non-comprehension of the true spirit of Rugby, have allowed French Rugby to fall into a deplorable state.

First and foremost came the question of the financial benefits to be gained through the extension of the practice of Rugby, and this led to the double evil that they subordinated all to the necessity of making money, and got the idea that the more Rugby players there were in France, the more profitable would be the results for the Federation.

Their second lies in the fact that they held out the Championship to their players as the sole goal for their efforts, because the Championship brought in huge profits. It is not necessary to explain the danger of a Championship to English readers, for the Rugby Union has suppressed it. But in France, it produced the inevitable consequences. It monopolised the careers and ambitions of the young Rugby players of France. French players, neglecting their work, began to travel all over the country in order to compete for the Championship. Clubs were no longer interested in anything but the possible proceeds of the Championship. And it was not long before all the signs of professionalism were evident.

Since it had become of the utmost importance for clubs to win the Championship, it became essential for them to have the best players. In order to obtain these, it was necessary either to pay them or to take them away from the smaller clubs where they had been trained. To get them, it was necessary to procure employment for them which would make it worth their while, as otherwise there was nothing doing. In fact, it meant taking them from their work and making them into "unemployed."

But, when all the wealthy clubs had duly remunerated their players, they found that they were no more advanced than before, and then began to look around to see how they could gain some additional advantage. Therefore, instead of, as previously, seeking the most skilful players, they looked for the most vigorous, strongest, and toughest. It was impossible and certainly useless to train this new type of player in all the finesse and beauty of the game, it sufficing for them to throw themselves unhesitatingly and mercilessly against their opponents.

**A Rouse House.**

The consequences were not only a callous disregard for broken legs, arms, noses, and even collar bones, and indignant families refusing to allow their children to play Rugby; but the game itself lost its meaning, having developed into a purely negative form.

It was no longer a question of straining for tries, but merely of preventing the opponents from getting them. This splendid game which calls especially for powers of attack, initiative, and the fight-

**THE POSITION OF EUROPEANS IN INDIA.**

"NO REAL DOUBT AS TO FUTURE," SAYS PRESIDENT  
 OF THE EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION OF INDIA.

**MOHAMMEDANS MUST BE REASSURED.**

An important statement on the position in India and on the attitude of the European community, was made to a representative of the *Daily Telegraph* by Mr. H. Villiers, President of the European Association of India.

The association, the only official organisation of the non-official European community in India, is working in the closest co-operation with the chambers of commerce and with the European group in Delhi.

"People in London," Mr. Villiers said, "seem to have formed a totally erroneous and very dangerous and misleading opinion, both as to Gandhi personally, as to the position of the Congress delegates in the forthcoming reassembly of the Round Table Conference, as well as to the position of the Congress *vis-à-vis* India."

"There seems to be a general impression here to regard Gandhi as a saint, who, magnanimously allowing bygones to be bygones, is coming to London to settle the future constitution of India directly with the Prime Minister. Gandhi may or may not be a saint—but make no mistake about this—it is not as a saint, but as a politician, that he is coming to England."

**Capturing British Trade.**

"He comes as a politician with a very well-defined programme, which embraces, amongst other things, the intention of freeing India in the very near future from all effective British control; of maintaining the economic control of India, where, in fact, it has been during the past decade—in the hands of the Bombay and Ahmedabad millowners; and of so moulding the future constitution of the country as shall enable certain Indians to expropriate what they fear their inability to acquire by fair trading competition—British trade."

"The Round Table Conference can only be resumed for the purpose of carrying on the work where it was left."

"The Congress, as well as certain people over here, seem to think that its advent at the Round Table will have the effect of wiping out what was previously decided. Surely, unless the Conference as a whole decides to reconsider previous decisions, this cannot be."

"Why, because one or two new delegates arrive upon the scene, should it be held that their belated advent shall override all the work that has already been done?"

**Mohammedan Resentment.**

"Moreover, it must never be forgotten that the Congress in no sense whatsoever can be said to represent India. I admit it is a large and important political party—but it is nothing more than that. To think otherwise is to ignore those Hindus who did attend the first session and who represent vast numbers of Hindus; to ignore the 70,000,000 of Mohammedans—to ignore the princes, the depressed and other minority classes, and last, but by no manner of means least, to ignore the British and the

ing spirit, became something merely rough and brutish—a deadly game! But of what use to place such a game as played in France within the ranks of Rugby, Scotch, Irish, Welsh, and English teams know it well, having suffered from it, and suffered from it to such an extent that the Rugby Union will no longer play against the French teams."

Let us complete this far from elevating picture by saying that for the last ten years, during which the standard of French Rugby has fallen lower each year, the French Rugby Federation has not only done nothing to stop the downward tendency, but has seemed to look with indulgent eye upon this decline.

It did nothing to stop canvassing, it allowed clubs to pay the players, and every year was indefatigable in developing the importance of the Championship, whilst tolerating hundreds of young players as unproclaimed professionals. It collaborated through its very silence—as though in ignorance of its responsibility—with all the acts of violence, brutality, and canvassing

enormous interests which they represent."

Speaking of the Mohammedans Mr. Villiers remarked that there existed amongst them a firm conviction that the British Government had been "Hinduised," as well as a deep feeling of resentment at the effort which, in their view, was made to make them give up what was the very life-blood of their social, religious, and political existence—the principles of communal electorates.

"No effort should be spared," declared Mr. Villiers, "and no opportunity be missed of reassuring them on both these points. The Mohammedans are a deeply loyal section of India, who feel that they have the same rights as the Hindoos in the future government of the country, and they are not going to see themselves legislated out of those rights."

"Indeed, unless the announcement of the resumption of the Conference is so worded as to clear up these misapprehensions, I should not be in the least surprised to see the Mohammedans and others refusing further to participate."

Asked his opinion on the principles which had been decided upon at the Round Table Conference, Mr. Villiers said: "Generally speaking, the members of the European Association are staunchly behind their delegates in all that they agreed to. It is true that they would have preferred the principle of an irremovable executive, but they realise that in the circumstances their delegates had no option but to agree."

"Moreover, the somewhat unlooked for, though very much hoped for, advent of the Indian Princes into the proposed federation made a no less than vast difference."

**British Not Hated.**

"What we now want is that the autonomisation of the Provinces should be proceeded with as soon as possible."

"India," added Mr. Villiers, "does not hate the British. That has been one of the marked features of the past eighteen months; her quarrel is with the Government. And although from time to time there have been sporadic manifestations of anti-British feeling, this has been purely the result of an artificial work-up 'hymn of hate.'"

"This cannot last, and is even now dying down. One of the most difficult things of recent months has been the discounting of the artificial atmosphere of hatred, and of keeping one's judgment of the future unclouded by it."

"We non-official British in India are firm believers in her future, and whilst realising that we still have difficult and even dangerous times ahead of us, we have, I think, no real doubts as to her future well-being as a contented member of the British Empire. We seek no privileges, but merely stand, and intend to stand, by our rights as citizens having full equality of trading status such as are enjoyed by Indians in this country."

**Road to Victory.**

It tolerated that each year the Championship should be won by the club which had been most successful in its canvassing, which had the most highly paid and roughest players. Because the "Commission of Discipline" denounced the obvious professionalism of one of the largest clubs in 1920, the Federation simply dispensed with this Commission, and the club in question continued to play, finally winning the Championship of France in 1922.

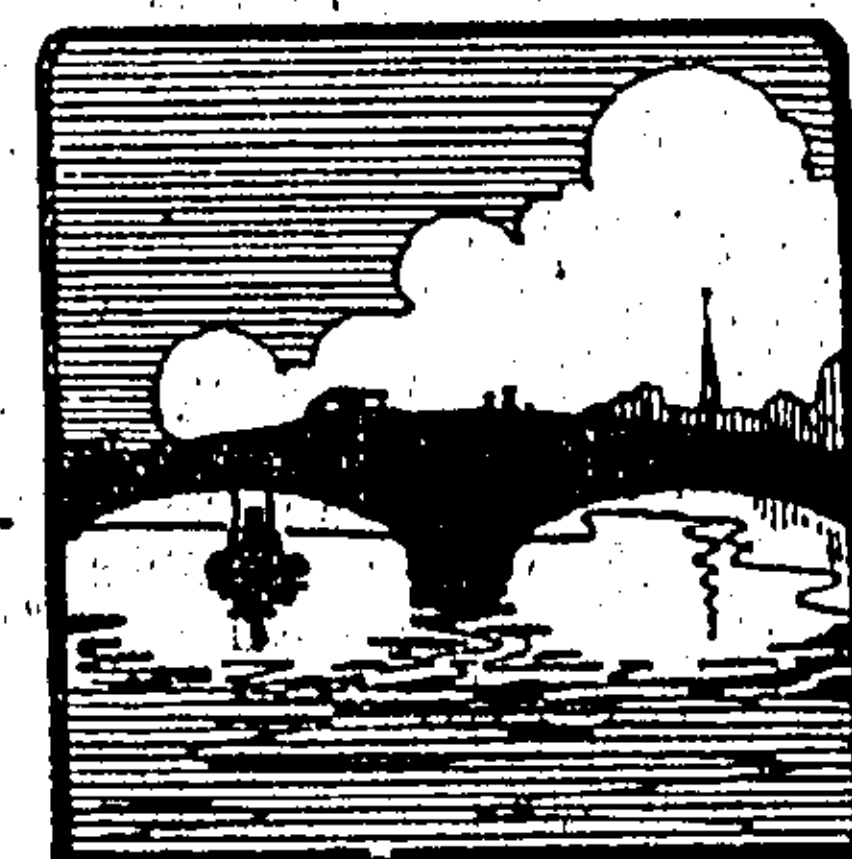
It came to pass, naturally, that when all the large French clubs, encouraged by the silence of the Federation, had transgressed all the laws of amateurism, they had a revolt of conscience. They resolved on their own, whilst strongly contested by the French Rugby Federation, to renounce all canvassing, the paying of players, acts of violence, and false amateurism, and so, last year founded:

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**MR. HARRY ORE.**

FAREWELL CONCERT AT  
 HELENA MAY INSTITUTE.

Hong Kong will suffer a great loss when Mr. Harry Ore, the well-known pianist, leaves the Colony for Manila at the end of this month. He is an accomplished music teacher, and has been the leading spirit in all the musical enterprises of the Colony.

Yesterday at the Helena May Institute he gave his farewell concert, which was most enjoyable and very well attended.

Four of Mr. Ore's pupils, Misses Marie Alves, Doreen Ma, Daisy Ma and Mr. Antonio Tubino were the first to perform. They all played very well, especially Miss Daisy Ma, who was called upon for an encore, which, unfortunately, she did not give.

The Hong Kong trio, Messrs. H. Ore, F. Gonales, and L. Szente played Arensky's "Trio in D Minor." The third movement, "The Elegy," was particularly beautifully rendered.

Mr. Ore finished by playing five piano solos—Beethoven's "Sonata Appassionata," a work requiring great skill, Tchaikovsky's "Cradle Song," Debussy's "L'Isle Joyeuse," Schubert-Liszt's "Soirée de Vienne," and his own "South China Fantasy." This last is a charming piece, with great life and atmosphere in it. This unmistakable tune of the Chinese flute and many sounds of the East. I believe Mr. Ore has written a story about it, which he may make into a small opera.

The best item on this very enjoyable programme was the encore, Kanontoo's "Gavotte."

**RAILWAY DISASTER**  
**INQUIRY.**

OPENS AT KOWLOON TO-DAY.

We understand that there will be a public inquiry into the recent railway disaster at Taiipo, in which eleven Chinese passengers lost their lives and many others were injured.

The inquiry will be conducted at the Kowloon Magistracy by Mr. E. W. Hamilton, as Coroner, assisted by a jury.

The first sitting will take place this afternoon.

**TRANS-SIBERIAN**  
**RAILWAY.**

TRAFFIC NORMAL DESPITE  
 THE DEPRESSION.

PASSENGERS REPORT  
 IMPROVEMENTS.

Harbin, April 29.—As is usual at this time of the year the number of passengers passing through Harbin to Europe is increasing with every train, each train now carrying 20 to 40 foreigners from different parts of China and Japan, all going home for their summer holidays.

Notwithstanding the general economic depression the figures for this season are so far not less than those of last year and it is evident that the passenger traffic will be again good. Curiously enough there are also more passengers than usual travelling from the west to the east for this season of the year, the last three trains bringing from 20 to 30 foreigners who in almost all cases, went straight on south. Since through cars from Manchuli to Changchun and vice versa were introduced Harbin gains very little from transit passengers and the local hotels are not reaping the benefits, they received when through travellers stayed two or three days in the town waiting for visa. Now everything is arranged instantly and most people get their visa from their original starting place and therefore have no reason to stop here.

The increase in Siberian express traffic may be seen from the following figures:—In 1929 there were 1,934 passengers travelled by this route, in 1927 there were 3,823, and in 1925 the number reached was 6,501. The unfortunate railway conflict naturally brought down the figure in 1929 to 4,070. Through traffic was again opened on the 1st February, 1930, and for the eleven months of last year the number was 7,830.

Stories have been spread of bad food being served on the line, and other tales invented regarding delays which were actually caused by heavy snow or severe frost, but these need not be believed, as passengers arriving at present state that they had a comfortable journey and food was certainly not scarce nor bad. On such a long route as the Trans-Siberian it often happens that there is delay, and considering the weather that the trains have to pass through during the winter months, it is more a matter of wonder that they keep up so well to time.



## OUR EMOTIONAL LIFE.

SOCIETY SMILE IS NOT A TRUE SMILE: EASILY DISTINGUISHABLE.

FATHER BYRNE'S ADDRESS TO ROTARY CLUB.

Father G. Byrne, S.J., gave a highly interesting address at the Rotary Club luncheon yesterday when he spoke to members on the subject of "Our Emotional Life."

The disturbing revelation was made that a psychologist could easily tell when a smile was a true smile, and when it was an affected or "society" smile. Father Byrne, by means of an illustration showed how in the case of a true smile there was always a twinkle in the eye, whereas in the case of the society smile, the tell-tale twinkle was absent.

The speaker also gave a learned discourse as to the part played by emotion in our everyday life.

## INFLUENCE OF GROWN-UPS ON CHILDREN.

In introducing Father Byrne, St. William's school said: "Father Byrne is a member of the Jesuit Order. He has been in most of the countries of the world and a few years ago he came here as the head of a special mission. I got hold of him and we now have Ricci Hall, a hostel which is built and attached to the University. He is a man of versatile genius and he was at one time among other things, domestic chaplain to Mr. Tim Healey, Governor-General of the Irish Free State."

Father Byrne said:—No man likes to be set down as emotional. He has the general idea that emotional displays are, to put it familiarly, "stupid," that they belie his manliness and rob him of a title to which we all aspire—a man of character. It may be for this reason that a psychological battle has raged about the nature of the emotions from the days when the Stoics denied the distinct existence of sentimental feelings to more recent times when disciples of Herbert would reduce them to mere sensation-tones. It is beside our purpose to linger on this battlefield. We all clearly distinguish our emotions or sentiments from the sensations with which they are connected and from the ideas with which they are linked. Thus to take a simple example, on a hot day the sensation of cold water flowing over me is agreeable, but if the cold water, instead of coming from the shower, is due to the unsolicited attention of a small boy with a syringe, instead of joy I experience the emotion of anger which betrays itself at once in my face, and the idea of the insult serves to accentuate my rage. The more angry I become the less reasoned action do I show in my emotional display.

This illustration brings home to us the wide part which emotions do play in our lives; so wide a part that most lives seem to be ruled by emotion rather than by reason, hence the work of a League of Nations, on a large scale and, on a small, the appeal to common sense in everyday life. The emotions are the reaching out of the mind in an effort of striving towards the object presented to it. The striving may be agreeable or disagreeable, or it may be associated with a notion of difficulty or danger; so arise the different emotions of joy or sadness, desire or abhorrence, love or hatred, on the one hand, and, on the other, hope or despair, courage or fear, anger.

Now you will notice that all these emotions seem to be common to us and to the animals. If a dog shows jealousy, when another dog is petted, we often hear the remark: "how like a human being!" We ought to put it the other way and say: "how like my dog I am, when I show angry jealousy!" The dog never rises above his canine nature; he is always true to his animal self; but I, who am capable of magnanimity, of generosity, of an international outlook, of a spiritual nature if I join my dog in his growl in the kennel of my own back-yard! Is it not because I have at least a subconscious idea that human conduct regulated by emotions is derogatory to man's higher nature that

nothing. It is not that we condemn these outward manifestations; it is not that we should repress the emotions in our lives. The sense life is a very real part of man's life; the emotions are just as much a portion of his complex make-up as his intellect and will, but they are the less noble part; and they are the most dangerous part. They are like the steam in the engine, which must be under control. A man without passions, a man who could not laugh with the abandon of good humour, who could not smile with the satisfaction of joy, who could never shed a tear of sadness in sorrow's hour would be a monster indeed; but a man who trembles with fear at every breath of adversity, who despairs of playing a manly part, who explodes with angry passion at the slightest contradiction, a man, in fact who is ruled by his emotions, is an equally undesirable specimen of the creature "made to the image of God."

## "Killing Time."

There is a crime for which no legal penalty is assigned. It is of daily occurrence: it is not characteristic of the coolie strata of life; it is rather the prerogative of the well-to-do; it is a crime to which the culprits—and how many of us have not fallen sometimes—readily plead guilty, using an epithet which, with another substantive, would mean the law courts: I refer to the crime of "killing time." Little by little, down the easy incline of the emotional pathway, does one advance to the killing of time. One does not kill time by the study of astronomy or of botany, nor by devoting one's spare time to any of the outlets in which the faculty of thought is developed by use. One kills time by reading emotional novels; one kills time by lightly turning the pages of the numerous frivolous periodicals, of which the aim is to save you from the burden of thought by leading you through the ways of the emotions. One kills time by constant attendance at the cinemas of which the advertisements guarantee the emotional appeal.

One would hesitate to say that time is killed by watching football matches, for one would be very sorry to see such a healthy and manly sport deprived of its place in our national life. But we refer to football just to show how it develops our emotional life. Some day when one is not personally interested in the playing teams, it is interesting to watch the spectators. One of the players has broken away with the ball; he is nearing the goal line; the excitement of the crowd becomes intense; the supporters of the possible scorer betray on their faces and in their gestures alternate emotions of joy, hope, desire; his opponents fear, sadness, and, if they think that the referee is not doing his duty, anger. If the player secures the goal, the tension, which was very great, relaxes; for those on his side it is replaced by the emotion of joy—hilarious joy, if the goal be the winning one of the match; on the other side, the tension yields to sadness which may prepare the way for snappy bursts of the emotion of anger during the rest of the evening.

## Part Played by Emotions.

Briefly, if we sit down one day to estimate the part played in our lives by emotion and the part played by reason, does it not look as if emotion had a wider scope than that with which we may have credited it. It is easy to discern our emotions. One and all they are characterized by (a) a bodily resonance of complex nature; some very interesting experiments were carried out by Walter B. Cannon to show the increase of adrenalin and of sugar in the blood due to any violent emotion, and (2) they are due to reaction to intellectual insight. Simple feelings, such as pleasure and pain, are distinct from them. Every emotion comprises one or more simple feelings together with mental concepts or pictures, sensations and a bodily reaction which Bain called the diffusive wave of emotion.

Quite apart from the pleasurable sensations in the case of agreeable emotions and the warning value of disagreeable ones, emotional excitement plays other useful parts in the ordering of our lives. Thus the addition of adrenalin to the blood helps to diminish the fatigue of the muscles; due to excitement; it also helps to decrease the time for the coagulation of the blood. These physical advantages which are many constitute a study of themselves. We mention them to round off the subject. With the considerations which we have put before you, we have conclusive evidence that our daily lives are widely swayed by emotions and that, perhaps, we have not so much cause for being offended if we were classed as emotional, recognizing, at the same time, how undesirable it is that emotions should rule our lives.

At the conclusion of the address, the speaker was heartily thanked on behalf of local Rotarians by Mr. G. P. de Martini.

## HONG KONG STOCK MARKET.

CROUCHER &amp; CO.'S DAILY REPORT.

The market continues very active. A stream of cash orders, particularly for Hotels lifted the prices, business resulting at various rates; cash was done at advancing prices from \$15.80 to \$16.00 with corresponding rates forward. The market, however, closed with a give and take feeling at \$17 July.

Unions were raised to \$38.8 owing to the decline in exchange, without inducing sellers. Underwriters are wanted at \$5.00; sellers seem unwilling to operate.

There are sellers of Docks at \$34 and Wharves are in demand at \$163. Providents are wanted at \$5.80 and Humphreys at \$174.

Cements and Dairy Farms are again in demand at \$18.65 and \$20.70, respectively.

Watsons came to business at \$13.75.

Telephones suffered further recession and can be had at \$40.

Cottons are a shade easier at \$102 and Ewos are offering at \$13.75.

May 12, 5 p.m.

## ALLEGED ASSAULT ON FERRY.

CHINESE SAPPERS CHARGED.

INSPECTOR AND COLLECTOR ATTACKED.

Three Chinese Sappers were summoned before Mr. W. Schofield yesterday for (1), assaulting Ay Yen, inspector on the Hong Kong-Yai-mai Ferry boats at Shamshui Wharf at 5.30 a.m. on May 8, and (2), assaulting Au Hau, ticket-collector on board the ferry launch Man Ping at 5.15 a.m. on the same day. Cross-summones were taken out against the inspector and collector. Before the case opened, however, Mr. F. H. Loseby, for the collector and the Ferry Company, asked permission to add the following charge against the Sappers, namely, wilfully and unlawfully obstructing the collector in the lawful discharge of his duties as ticket-collector on board the ferry launch Man Ping on the morning of May 8.

A Concerted Assault. Giving the facts of the case, Mr. Loseby said that the Man Ping was one of the old steam ferries. She started on her journey on the morning in question shortly after 5 a.m. and Au Hau was on duty as ticket-collector.

Mr. Loseby said that it was the practice to issue tickets to first and second class passengers but no tickets were given to people travelling third class. These tickets were collected while the vessel was under way.

On this particular trip, the collector had finished with the first class passengers and when he went into the second class, two persons had no tickets. Here Mr. Loseby explained that the Company allowed third class passengers to crowd in to the second class companion way, provided they did not sit on the benches. However, one of the two who had no ticket paid the difference between the third class and second class fare but the other one of the Sappers, refused to pay when he was ordered to go back to the third class. It was at this stage that this man, together with a companion, began to hit the collector about the face and body.

The coxswain was communicated with and this man sounded the distress signals. When the launch eventually got alongside its wharf near the Western Market, an inspector came on board and he too was assaulted.

## Might Have Been Riot.

Mr. Loseby concluded by saying that he hoped the Magistrate would take a very serious view of the offence. Such an assault might easily have led to a riot on board (there were many vegetable carriers and coolies on board, who all had bamboo poles) and the consequences would in that case have been very grave. He asked that the Magistrate take whatever steps he thought fit to prevent a recurrence of such an incident. "There is a tendency for men of this type to gather together and take revenge at some future date," said Mr. Loseby.

The ticket-collector then went into the box where he gave evidence, substantiating Mr. Loseby's opening remarks. The case was then adjourned till Monday at 2.15 p.m.

## CANTON SILK INDUSTRY.

TESTING OFFICE ON SHAMEEN.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, May 12. Commendable work is being done by the Kwangtung Raw Silk Testing Bureau in the way of improving the silk industry here and of increasing the confidence of foreign consumers. The Bureau, which is under the Department of Reconstruction of the Kwangtung Provincial Government, is located on Shameen. Its organization was completed on May 1, and was inaugurated on the following Monday. The Commissioner of the Department of Reconstruction, Mr. Tang Yin Wa, officiated at the opening ceremony, and made the inaugural address.

Over 200 guests were present on the occasion, including Government officials, members of the Canton Consular Body, representatives from silk firms, furniture merchants, and managers of many business concerns in and about Canton. The Bureau's facilities enable it to handle 500 bales in an ordinary day's run. The equipment and machines are of the very latest designs which were imported from America, Japan, and Switzerland. The services of an American textile engineer and advisor, Mr. M. K. Ryan, were engaged from November of last year, who is responsible for the organizing of the Bureau and its operation for at least one year.

The Bureau has two departments, the Quality Department and the Conditioning Department. The former is in charge of Mr. K. Y. Lee, graduate textile engineer of Philadelphia Textile School and formerly associated with the Shanghai Bureau of Inspection and Testing of Commercial Commodities, while the latter is in charge of Mr. W. K. Wong. Mr. Paul Yam is superintendent of the office and general affairs.

## Same as in Shanghai.

In an interview with our correspondent, Engineer and Advisor Ryan said:—This Bureau is exactly the same in design and general equipment as the one in Shanghai, which I built two years ago. The methods in use here conform to all international standards of silk testing. Silk is so hygroscopic that it will take up moisture to the extent of approximately 18 per cent. of its weight. The Bureau undertakes to issue certificates, after careful testing. Besides quality and quantity testing, the Bureau is also doing a great deal of improvement work in the way of cocoon raising and silk reeling.

## DEATH OF AN OLD RESIDENT.

MR. M. D. CURRIE.

Many old residents in the Colony will greatly regret to learn that the National City Bank of New York has received a telegram from its Head Office advising them that Mr. Mark Douglas Currie died on Monday.

Mr. Currie was born at Hawick, Scotland, in 1853 and first came to the Colony in 1903 in the employment of the Guaranty Trust Company, and in 1904, on the absorption of the Guaranty Trust Company by the International Banking Corporation, came over to the latter bank, remaining in Hong Kong for about two years, after which he was transferred to Japan.

After seeing service there and in Shanghai, he returned to Hong Kong in 1913 as Sub-Manager, remaining here until April, 1914, when he was transferred to New York as Assistant to the General Manager of the International Banking Corporation, later becoming a Vice-President.

Upon consolidation of the latter bank with the National City Bank of New York, Mr. Currie became an assistant Vice-President, which position he held until December, 1920, when he was appointed a Vice-President, and on the approaching retirement of Mr. H. T. S. Green took over charge of the Far Eastern Division of the National City Bank of New York.

During his stay in New York, he paid one or two visits to Hong Kong, his last visit to Hong Kong being during February and March, 1926.

He had been suffering for some time past from aorticitis, and it can only be presumed that it was this disease which caused his death. He leaves a widow and a young daughter. Mr. Currie's cheery and genial disposition endeared him to all who came into contact with him, and his death will be felt as a great loss by his many friends all over the world, and especially by those who were associated with him on the staff of the National City Bank of New York.



**"OVER THE TEA CUP"**

A pair of provocative eyes—the fascinating aroma of Lipton's tea—and fleeting thoughts of the land whence comes this superb product—Lipton's, the Finest Tea in the World!

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By APPOINTMENT TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING GEORGE V.  
FINEST PURE CEYLON TEA

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DX170—HERE WE ARE—SONG MEDLEY .....The Big Four  
DX221—HYDE PARK SUITE.....GREENADIER GUARDS BAND  
2900—BITTER SWEET.....VOCAL GEMS  
DX46—THREE MUSKETEERS.....OVERTURE  
DX42—LIGHT CAVALRY.....OVERTURE  
DX8—VOYAGE ON A TROOPSHIP.....GREENADIER GUARDS BAND

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## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONG KONG.

## PROBATE JURISDICTION.

IN THE GOODS OF HELEN FONG, ALSO KNOWN AS HELEN DILL, AND ALSO KNOWN AS Mrs. W. A. SHOLLERS, LATE OF ELKO, NEVADA, IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, INTERSTATE, DECEDENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has, by virtue of Section 58 of Ordinance No. 2 of 1897, made an Order limiting the Time for Creditors and others to send in their Claims against the above Estate to the 7th DAY OF JUNE, 1931.

All Creditors and others are accordingly hereby required to send in their Claims to the Underigned on or before that Date.

Dated the 13th day of May, 1931.

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER, Solicitors for the Executors, 7th Floor, 7th Building, Hong Kong. [729]

## IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONG KONG.

## PROBATE JURISDICTION.

IN THE GOODS OF THOMAS CHARLES CRANE, LATE OF MANCHESTER, CHESHIRE, ENGLAND, DECEDENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has, by virtue of Section 58 of Ordinance No. 2 of 1897, made an Order limiting the Time for Creditors and others to send in their Claims against the above Estate to the 7th DAY OF JUNE, 1931.

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Dated the 13th day of May, 1931.

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER, Solicitors for the Executors, 7th Floor, 7th Building, Hong Kong. [729]

## THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

OWNERS are Reminded that ENTRIES for the 6th EXTRA RACE MEETING will CLOSE on THURSDAY, 14th May, 1931, at 12 O'clock Noon. [729]

## THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE FIFTH EXTRA RACE MEETING will be held (Weather Permitting) at HAPPY VALLEY on SATURDAY, 16th MAY, 1931, commencing at 2.30 P.M. The First Race will be Run at 2 P.M.

MEMBERS' ENCLOSURE.

Members are notified that they and their Ladies must wear their Badges prominently displayed.

No One without a Badge will be admitted to the Members' Enclosure.

Badges admitting Non-Members to the Members Enclosure and Club Rooms at \$5.00 for Gentlemen and \$3.00 for Ladies (both including Tax) are obtainable through the SECRETARY upon introduction by a Member, each Member to be responsible for Payment of All Chits, &c.

Badges admitting to Members' Enclosure will not be on sale at the Race Course.

Members can obtain, upon Application to the SECRETARY, Badges (limited to One) for the Free Admission to the Members' Enclosure of Wives, Lady Relatives and Friends. Names must be stated when applying.

On No Pretext will Children be permitted in either Enclosure during the Meeting.

## PUBLIC ENCLOSURE.

The Price of Admission to the Public Enclosure is \$2.00 including Tax, for all Persons, including Ladies, and is payable at the Gate.

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform are admitted Half Price.

Bookmakers, Tipsters, etc., will not be permitted to operate within the Precincts of the Hong Kong Jockey Club during the Race Meeting. Tipsters will be obtainable in the Restaurant in the Public Enclosure.

By Order,

C. B. BROWN, Secretary.

Hong Kong, 9th May, 1931. [729]

## CHINA ENTERTAINMENT &amp; LAND INVESTMENT CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company, King's Theatre Building, 5th Floor on SATURDAY, the 16th DAY OF MAY, 1931, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive the Directors' Report and Accounts for the period ended 31st December, 1930, to Elect Auditors, and to Transact such other Business as may be Properly Transacted at an Ordinary General Meeting of the Company.



## UNREST IN SPAIN CONTINUES.

RE-ARREST OF GENERAL BERENGUER.

## TROUBLE REPORTED FROM THE PROVINCES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARIS, May 12. A message from Madrid states that martial law has been proclaimed at Seville, Malaga Cadiz and Alicante as a result of disorders and incendiarism during the night.

MADRID, May 12. The city has resumed a normal aspect but troops are still stationed at all strategic points.

The police arrested twenty-six persons and recovered arms stolen from the armouries.

Yesterday Senor Zamora, in a broadcast speech, admitted "that we have experienced a setback" and he declared that the Government would not permit a repetition of yesterday's events. Liberty of conscience would be allowed but all religious places will be protected. He also appealed to the population to return to work.

The Executive Committees of the Socialist Party and the General Federation of Labour made a statement denouncing the excesses and condemning the strike, and ordering the immediate resumption of work.

## Seville Convent Burned Down.

MADRID, May 12.

There is now trouble in the provinces and an attempt was made to burn the Palace of the Archbishop of Saragossa. Several buildings in Malaga were burned down, including the residence of the Jesuits, and the offices of the newspaper *Albano* were stormed. The Jesuit convent at Seville has been burned down.

## Normal Aspect.

MADRID, May 12.

There was a surprising transformation of the city last evening, when the last for destruction suddenly subsided, shops began to reopen their doors and apart from troops, parading the streets, the capital soon assumed a normal aspect.

## Valuables Removed.

MADRID, May 11.

The day's events, however, did not take the Jesuits by surprise as all their records and valuables were, it is reported, sent to Rome and other centres some time ago.

Pleasant-looking women, stepping out of the convents at the first hint of trouble, proved to be cloistered nuns, already supplied with plain homely dresses, escaping before the coming blaze.

It is noteworthy that though at least five convents were burned to the ground, nobody was hurt, and nothing was stolen.

## Cabinet Remains in Session.

The Cabinet remains in permanent session. Senor Miguel Maura, the Minister of the Interior, issued a statement last night stating that the bloodshed movement was "merely a suicide pact between the Monarchists and the Communists which will be energetically suppressed."

It is officially announced that ten convents and churches were burned to the ground in yesterday's outbreak, the Minister of the Interior declaring that the Government was determined to put a stop to it. He announced that a regiment of Lancers stationed outside Madrid had been summoned within.

## Catholic Paper Suspended.

The Government has suspended the Roman Catholic newspaper *El Debate* and has ordered Civil Governors all over the country to prevent rigorously any attempt to spread the riot fever.

## Lerroux Recalled.

The Foreign Minister, Senor Lerroux, who left for Geneva yesterday morning to attend a meeting of the Council of the League, detained at Valladolid and has returned to Madrid.

The Police are now guarding the remaining convents, and other religious houses in Madrid. The Government has also suspended the publication of the Monarchist *ABC* and taken over the premises. The Catholic paper *El Debate* is indefinitely suspended.

## Berenguer Re-arrested.

In response to the public clamour and following the proclamation of martial law, came news that General Berenguer, who was released two nights ago, had been re-arrested and placed in a military prison.

## Cordova News.

The news from Cordova is to the effect that in the early hours of this morning, huge crowds assembled and stoned several convents and churches, and attacked the offices of the local Catholic newspaper.

"Death to Cardinal Segura." The demonstrations were accompanied by cries of "Death to Cardinal Segura and Doctor Albinana." Dr. Albinana is the leader of the Nationalist "Spanish Legionaries."

The Bishop's Palace and the Catholic Seminary were also stoned, but although the doors of the seminary were open, the mob did not make any attempt to enter. Order has now been restored. The local taxi-drivers have gone on strike following the example of the taxi-drivers of Madrid.

## Calm at Midnight.

Places of entertainment and cafes are open as usual in Madrid, while the Foreign Minister has now resumed his journey to Geneva. Absolute calm was reported from the Provinces at midnight.

## SPAIN AMAZED.

## THREATS OF STORM.

In view of the present trend of events in Spain the following account of events immediately following the King's abdication should be of interest.

Madrid, April 10.—Madrid to-day appears a city of the dead after the hectic excitement of the last two days, and there is something altogether unnatural in the calm, writes the late Mr. E. Ashmead-Bartlett, in the *London Daily Telegraph*.

The crowds have dispersed, the processions are no more, and all the "Red" and Republican flags have disappeared except for those on a few of the public buildings.

What does this calm portend? Probably the masses are worn out and hungry, and there is a feeling that the new Provisional Government should be given a chance.

There is now a kind of reaction, a general feeling of amazement that an old-established firm like the Bourbons should have collapsed like a pack of cards, because the municipal electors put a cross on the voting cards in place where it has never been put before.

The Republicans are more astonished than even the Royalists. They never expected such a sweeping majority, and near such an extraordinary denouement. All they hoped to do was to win the preliminary round, and thus pave the way for a real test of strength at the General Elections.

## King's Attitude "Justified."

The majority against the Throne was far more overwhelming than has been allowed to appear in the Press. The King and the late Ministry knew the real extent of the Republican victory. And the knowledge caused the resignation of the Government and the departure of the Royal family.

On the other hand, probably 80 per cent. of the electorate had not the slightest idea of what a Republic really is, or that their vote would mean the fall of the Monarchy. Therefore the King, from his standpoint, is quite justified, in his proclamation to the Spanish people, in refusing to abdicate until he has learned "of the authentic and adequate expression of the collective judgment of the people," which means, of course, that he will not officially abdicate until after the General Elections.

It is in the interests of the new Government to hold these as soon as possible. Already there are rumblings of the coming storm for the Communists and Syndicalists are accusing the Provisional Government of extreme weakness in allowing the Royal family to depart in peace and in not arresting all those associated with the two Dictatorships.

The "Kerensky" Regime. We passing through the "Kerensky" regime which followed immediately after the Russian revolution. (Continued on Page 5.)

## PRINCE OF WALES' WARNING.

BRITISH MANUFACTURERS MUST "WAKE UP."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, May 12. "In the struggle ahead you can always count on me. I will be only too happy to pull my weight," said the Prince of Wales in concluding his speech at Manchester when advising business men how to meet foreign competition in South America.

His Highness said that manufacturers who adhered to pre-war types were "forgetting the world-wide change in the taste of the people. Nowadays the people wanted a change, and consequently cheaper goods. This could be satisfied while maintaining the British reputation for quality. He also stressed the importance of personal visits of heads of firms to South America, the necessity of advertising, in which North Americans were adepts, and the provision of English news "if we are to arrest the decline of our prestige in South America."

## DISAPPOINTED WITH INDUSTRIAL SITUATION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, May 11. Over twelve hundred prominent British manufacturers were present to-night at a banquet given to the Prince of Wales, who was making his first public appearance since his return from his triumphal tour of South America.

His Royal Highness expressed regret that he had returned to find the industrial situation even worse than in January when he decided to go to study trade openings in the great continent of South America.

"The Prince said he had frankly discussed the difficulties with numerous British salesmen there, and as a result he undertook to make himself 'the liaison officer between you and them.'"

He now wanted to pool his experiences with the manufacturers to see how Britain could retain the place "we now hold in South America, and how to prepare ourselves to take advantage of the first signs of the clouds lifting."

## TOURING ENGINEERING WORKS.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, May 12. The Prince of Wales accompanied by Prince George flew to Manchester this morning from Birmingham to address the members of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce on the trade aspects of his South American tour.

The Prince is making a tour of engineering and other works in Birmingham. Last night he made his first public speech since his return from his long tour.

## ENGLAND-AUSTRALIA AIR MAIL.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, May 11. The second of two experimental air-mails—from England to Australia reached Port Darwin to-day, carrying approximately 10,000 letters. The mail had been 10 days making its 11,000-mile journey.

The first of the air-mails from Australia to England has been flying to schedule since it left Port Darwin on April 27 and is due in London on Thursday.

## RESCUE OF MR. COURTAULD.

WATKINS' EXPEDITION REACHES BASE SAFELY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

COPENHAGEN, May 11. The sledging party led by Mr. H. G. Watkins, the explorer, chief of the British Arctic Air Route Expedition, to the rescue of Mr. Augustine Courtauld, has reached Angmagssalik safely.

## VON BUELOW'S MEMOIRS.

LORD LONSDALE'S VIEWS AGREED TO.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, May 12. The London publishers of Von Buelow's Memoirs announce that they are recalling all copies of the book with the object of making such alterations as may be necessary to meet with Lord Lonsdale's views.

## PRESIDENCY OF FRANCE.

M. BRIAND CONFIDENT.

[AGENCE HAVAS.]

PARIS, May 11. M. Briand has accepted the invitation to stand as candidate for the Presidency of the Republic. M. Doumer, Senator and ex-Governor of Indo-China, and M. Hennessy, the Deputy and former Ambassador, will also be candidates.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARIS, May 11. M. Briand's rival candidate, M. Doumer, President of the Senate, in an interview, expressed the opinion that M. Briand would be more useful at the Foreign Ministry than the Elysee. Hence he (M. Doumer) would not withdraw his candidacy, but would leave the electors to pronounce their choice.

"Cognac King" Consents to Stand. Senator Hennessy, the so-called "Cognac King," also consented to stand. The fact that M. Briand responded favourably to the entreaties of numerous leading statesmen denotes that he is confident of election.

## ANGLO-RUSSIAN DEBTS.

BREAKDOWN OF NEGOTIATIONS DENIED.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, May 11. The reported breakdown of the negotiations by the Sub-Committee of the Russian debts and claims Committee was the subject of several Parliamentary questions to-day.

The Foreign Secretary, Mr. Henderson, said the debt negotiations were still proceeding. A statement published to the contrary was unofficial and inaccurate.

Mr. Henderson added that the Sub-Committee was reporting the present position to the main Committee, which would meet shortly.

## WORLD DISARMAMENT.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, May 11. In the House of Commons, replying to a question whether the Government intended to seek agreement between the three political parties regarding its proposals at the World Disarmament Conference, the Prime Minister said the Government had invited other political parties to be represented on the Committee of Defence engaged on consideration of the problems connected with the Conference.

## OBITUARY.

MR. FRANK FORT MOORE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, May 12. The death has occurred of Mr. Frank Fort Moore, the well-known novelist and dramatist on the eve of his 76th birthday.

Born at Limerick, he had travelled extensively and was from 1876 to 1892 in the journalistic profession, when he began writing verse and stories of the sea and adventure. Later he wrote a series of romantic novels, *The Life of Goldsmith*, and some essays.

Eight of his plays were written between 1877 and 1895.

## DEATH OF FAMOUS VIOLINIST.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRUSSELS, May 12. The death occurred to-day of the famous violinist and composer, Eugene Ysaey.

## EXTRALITY IN CHINA.

QUESTIONS IN HOUSE OF COMMONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, May 11. In the House of Commons, replying to questions, Mr. Henderson said Sir Miles Lampson had reported that the Chinese Government issued on May 4 a mandate applying unilaterally certain arrangements for the exercise of jurisdiction over foreigners, as from January 1, 1932.

The mandate had not yet been officially communicated to His Majesty's Minister, and Mr. Henderson had not received the authentic text.

Negotiations were still progressing, and it was inadvisable to lay the papers on the table at present.

Sir Austen Chamberlain suggested that the issue of the mandate made a difference in the situation, justifying Mr. Henderson informing the House with regard to the past negotiations, but Mr. Henderson was of opinion that it would be most inadvisable. He pointed out that he had undertaken if a treaty were arranged that a full debate would be held when it came up for ratification.

Sir Kingsley Wood asked, would Mr. Henderson enquire how this important statement, affecting a large number of nationals of other countries, had apparently been communicated to the Press, and not to the Foreign Secretaries.

Mr. Henderson replied that he did not see why he should interfere with the way another Government gave out information.

## CHINA'S ATTITUDE.

(Chun Wan Yat Pao.)

NANKING, May 12. The Nanking Foreign Ministry has issued a statement concerning the extrality problem. It declares that in spite of the Powers' hesitation to surrender their extrality rights in China, the Nationalist Government is determined to make great efforts to have the ending of extrality realized at an early date.

The Nationalist Government has prepared a set of regulations for the protection of foreign interests in China after the abolition of extrality, and January 1 of the year 32 of the Chinese Republic has been fixed for the proclamation of the regulation, the ending of Consular jurisdiction being simultaneously declared. "The Nationalist Government is prepared to do so even at great sacrifice," the statement concludes.

## THE PEOPLE'S CONVENTION.

BANDITRY TO BE WIPED OUT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NANKING, May 12. The Provisional Constitution was adopted by the People's Convention this morning amid considerable enthusiasm and shouting of patriotic slogans.

Ho Ying Ching submitted a report to the Convention regarding banditry, predicting to wipe out bandits within three months. He declared that Communism and banditry were responsible for the reduction in the population by nearly two hundred thousand the loss in property of more than six million dollars, and the loss in foodstuffs and grain of fifty million piculs.

## POOR PERSONS' DIVORCE.

JUDGE'S ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF GRATUITOUS SERVICES.

A public acknowledgment of professional services gratuitously rendered in poor persons' divorce cases was made by Lord Merrivale, the President, in the Divorce Court. Evidence had been given by Dr. William Knox Irwin, a Harley Street specialist.

"I am aware," said Lord Merrivale, "that an idea has grown up that there is some public fund out of which the costs of poor persons' divorce proceedings are provided, and that it has ceased to be recognized that the services which are rendered in a case of this kind are rendered gratuitously by the professional people concerned."

"This case needed careful handling, and the procuring of such medical evidence as has been given would have involved a substantial burden on a well-to-do person."

Mr. W. W. Lacey (instructed by Messrs. Lewis & Lewis) was Counsel for the petitioner in the case.

## HONG KONG'S GOVERNOR DEFENDED.

MUI TSAI PROBLEM DISCUSSED IN PARLIAMENT.

SIR JOHN SIMON'S ALLEGATIONS REFUTED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, May 11. The *mui tsai* system in Hong Kong was strongly attacked by Sir John Simon, the Liberal M.P., in the House of Commons to-day, while a sturdy defence of the Hong Kong Government against a charge of lack of enthusiasm in dealing with abuses of the system was made with equal spirit by Dr. Drummond Shiels.

At the outset, Sir John Simon created a sensation by producing a Chinese bill of sale, concerning the sale of a nine-year-old girl for a sum of \$110, Hong Kong currency.

He declared that this question was no longer a national one. There was now an international anti-slavery movement, in which Britain had taken the lead.

## Chinese Views.

Dr. Drummond Shiels, the Under-Secretary for the Colonies, defending the Hong Kong Government, said that as a rule *mui tsai* were well treated, Chinese opinion expected the employers of *mui tsai* to see that they were married or suitably provided for at the age of eighteen.

He declared that the payment of money for girl servants in Hong Kong was prohibited by the *Females Domestic Ordinance* of 1923. Refuting the allegations made by Sir John Simon, Dr. Drummond Shiels cited particulars showing that it was untrue to describe the *mui tsai* system in Hong Kong as being analogous to slavery.

## Eventually Disappear.

The decline in the number of *mui tsai* registered in the Colony was due to the fact that the number of *mui tsai* had declined by fifty per cent. in the past eight years and not to any failure to register.

He asserted that this decline must continue, that the numbers of *mui tsai* in Hong Kong must steadily diminish under the present regulations until they had entirely disappeared. No new *mui tsai* could be registered.

That, he went on, was the intention of what was being done by the Governor under the direction of the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

A police inspector would be appointed solely for *mui tsai* affairs. Dr. Shiels detailed the steps taken by the Governor and a Chinese charitable society to ensure the welfare of the *mui tsai*. He was satisfied that the Hong Kong Government had taken all reasonable steps to carry out the policy of the Home Government.

## Instructions to Governor.

Lord Passfield had impressed upon the new Governor the importance of thoroughly carrying out the regulations before he took up his duties.

Speeches from other parts of the House, irrespective of Party, indicated general disapproval of the *mui tsai* system. The debate was wound up by Dr. Shiels, who emphatically replied that Lord Passfield was doing everything possible to end the system.

## INDIAN AIR FORCE.

NATIVE PERSONNEL.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, May 11. In the House of Commons to-day, questioned as to the Government's intentions regarding the India Air Force, Mr. Wedgwood-Benn said that what was contemplated was the creation of an Indian Air Force as a new and separate service, formed on a combatant basis, under the command of the Air Officer Commanding in India, with a prospect that in due time it would share responsibility for the air defence of India with the Royal Air Force establishment in India.

It would be manned exclusively by Indian officers and airmen, although provision would be made for the attachment of Royal Air Force Officers and non-commissioned officers to supervise and assist in the development of the force in its early stages.

It would consist of one flight, with a small Headquarters Staff in the first instance, with the prospect of expansion to a full Squadron later.

## INDIAN BOYCOTT.

PICKETING UNAGGRESSIVE.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, May 11. Various aspects of the situation in India were dealt with in answer to questions in the House of Commons to-day.

The Secretary for India, Mr. Wedgwood-Benn, said the resolution of the Manchester Royal Exchange regarding the Indian boycott and the Indian import duties had been communicated to the Government of India, whose first step would be to investigate the complaint.

Replying to a question on picketing, Mr. Benn said the Government of India recently reported that picketing was much reduced, but there were signs of its revival in some places. Although complaints of objectionable methods were decreasing, a few were still being received. With occasional and local exceptions, the picketing was unaggressive.

## REBEL AMBUSH IN BURMA.

ONE THOUSANT REBELS KILLED.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, May 11. The latest information regarding the rebellion in Burma was contained in a statement presented by Mr. Wedgwood-Benn in the House of Commons to-day.

Mr. Wedgwood-Benn said the situation in Tharrawaddy, Insein, and the Mandalay Districts has continued to improve lately, the rebels avoiding contact with the Government forces, columns of which are endeavouring to hunt down two or three large gangs still believed to be in hiding in the jungles.

The principal trouble, he stated, in these three districts is a number of small dacoities carried out by small gangs. These are becoming less numerous in Tharrawaddy and Insein but are still frequent in Mandalay.

In the Thayetmyo District, Kama township was reported on May 7 to be still in a state of armed insurrection, but the rebels have now retired to inaccessible country.

The situation in the Prome District, to the East of the Irrawaddy River, in which seven of a party of ten Civil Police, including District Superintendent Austin, and a European Inspector were, it is feared, killed, is still uncertain, but the rebellion is said to be confined to about four villages. Further Military Police and troops have been sent to Prome.

The number of rebels killed since the beginning of the rebellion is probably over 1,000. About 2,000 have been captured, including villagers rounded up on suspicion, of whom the majority have been released.

The casualties on the Government side are not yet known with complete accuracy. One District Superintendent, one Deputy Superintendent, and one Inspector were killed or are missing, and one District Superintendent, two British Officers, one surgeon and one subadar have been wounded.

Of other ranks, about 15 have been killed and a small number wounded. The number of headmen and villagers killed by the rebels is probably about 100.

The forces at present in operation against the rebels in all districts are 1,100 Military, Police and two Battalions of Infantry. A complicating factor in the situation is the spread of communal feeling against Indians in Lower-Burma. Precautionary measures are being taken to deal with any eventualities.





## HOME RACING

Notes and News

By

OUR HOME RACING CORRESPONDENT.

There is one quite important race this week, the Newmarket Stakes, value £1,200 for three-year-olds over a mile and a quarter, but without information as to the runners, any comment is impossible.

### The Jubilee.

One was glad to hear of the success of Racehorse, a very consistent but unlucky horse last season. Both Christopher Robin who finished second, and Cat-O'-Nine Tails who was placed third, will no doubt win good handicaps before the season is over. The first named appears to have come on a lot.

### The Derby.

The next big race is the Derby, run three weeks today, but until details of the running of the various horses in the 2,000 Guineas is received, it would seem unwise to attempt to make a definite selection for the great classic.

At the moment, one horse seems to stand out, namely Cameronian, undoubtedly a high class colt, built to stay, and possessing speed and the right temperament for racing. In the Craven Stakes over a mile he was beaten a length and a head respectively by Philae and Truculent, to both of whom however he was giving 5 lbs.; he then went on to win the Guineas by two lengths, Goyecus and Orpen being placed.

Unless anything goes amiss with Cameronian, the should start at a pretty short price, for at the moment it seems hard to find one to beat him. F. Darling brought off a "Double" by winning the 2,000 Guineas with this colt, and the 1000 Guineas with Four Course, and seems to have an excellent chance of repeating the dose with these two horses in the Derby and Oaks. One could hardly find a better investment for a "Double" at the moment.

It is hard to understand Jacopo, Portlaw, and Lemnarchus, colts which were so outstanding as two-year-olds. Possibly Portlaw and Lemnarchus have not the requisite stamina for races over a mile, but from all accounts this does not apply to Jacopo.

Goyecus having run second in the Guineas has now increased claims for consideration, but at the moment seems hardly capable of beating Cameronian, and there are Orpen, an outsider, who finished third in the above race, and Philae and Truculent who finished ahead of Cameronian in the Craven Stakes.

Philae, like Cameronian, is a son of Pharos, but did little or nothing as a two-year-old; he is a wiry colt of light action which should be in his favour at Epsom. Apparently, so well has he developed, that he now stands 16 hands 2 inches, and in colour is a good hard grey.

Truculent is owned by Lord Astor, and raced only in the latter part of last season; being placed in each of his three races. Probably, however, Lord Astor has a better colt in-Birthday Book, a Bay by Son-in-Law out of the Oaks winner Shore Story, who recently won the Spring Maiden Plate at Newmarket, a race won by Felsted prior to his triumph in the Derby in 1928. The Derby one might add, is a race which has consistently evaded this Owner.

Rose-en-Soleil is one which has come into the betting recently, no doubt as a result of winning the Column Produce Stakes over one mile at Newmarket. In this race, this colt owned by Lord Howard de Walden, showed that he could stay.

Another entry of particular interest to the Far East, is Saint Honoré, owned by Mr. Harry Morris, and trained by F. Darling.

This colt is a son of Manna who won the Derby in 1925, also the 2000 Guineas. As a two-year-old his best performance was against Thyestes in the Rose Memorial Stakes over 6 furlongs, in which he was beaten half a length, however, in this race Saint Honoré was receiving 14 lbs. In the Champagne Stakes he was

fifth, finishing behind Portlaw, Turtle Soup, Lemnarchus and Windybrae, in that order. One would imagine that F. Darling is pinning his faith to Cameronian rather than to this colt.

At the moment personally, nothing appeals more than Cameronian, and for a long shot Birthday Book is worth consideration.

### The Masher.

No better performance in the history of the Spring Cup at Newbury has been put up than that accomplished by The Masher, for in winning under 9st. 3 lbs., he set up a new record for the race. Confidence was lacking in this colt following his running in the Lincoln, in which however he lost two lengths at the start; he went on to win the Rosebery Stakes in good style, and his effort following this at Newbury was effortless. Carlake, who rode him in the last two races, is at the top of his form this year, and in The Masher we have one of the best four-year-olds in training.

### Likely Winners in the Future.

Musai, Rivalry, Leonidas II., and Macanb are likely to win before long, especially the two first named.

### Latest Derby Betting.

Jacopo	7-1
Homer	12-1
Cameronian	100-8
Portlaw	100-8
Goyecus	100-8
Lemnarchus	100-7
Philae	100-7
Dr. Dolittle	100-7
Sir Andrew	16-1
Tipstaff	16-1
Pharos	16-1
Estate Duty	20-1
Lightning Star	20-1
Revelion	20-1
Coldstream	20-1
Cap of Maintenance	25-1
Glenalmond	25-1
Ashridge	33-1
Gallini	33-1
Heritage	33-1
Olan	33-1

These prices, it might be well to mention, were previous to the Guineas.

### HUNTING SEASON ENDS PLEASANTLY.

### SPORT WELL UP TO AVERAGE IN MOST COUNTRIES.

The Hunting Season, now nearing its close, began auspiciously, and though for various reasons sport was very patchy at times, afterwards it ended by being much better than usual during the month of April, when, as a matter of fact, several packs scored their best runs of the season, which, taken as a whole, has been of average merit.

Owing to the wet summer, when rain fell on almost every day from the middle of July till the end of August, harvest was late, and consequently cub-hunting was delayed; but as the ground did not begin to get at all hard until the end of October, it was sufficiently good to enable hounds to give the cubs a good hustling and to give the young 'entry' considerable experience of their duties before the regular season began.

The start was promising in November, as by that time, rain, by no means unwelcome then, had helped to soften the ground, which had become somewhat hard, while it was not sufficiently heavy to wash out scent, but, as usual at this time of the year, it was better in the open than in covert. Among other packs the Oakley began remarkably well, and last week Captain Eame Arkwright signalled the end of his second period as Master and Huntsman with a splendid finish.

### Persistent Mist.

The season had not advanced very far, however, before sport was considerably interfered with by frequent fogs, and when they were not thick enough to stop hunting altogether a great many people had the unpleasant experience of going home day after day soaked to the skin. Not only were the mist

persistent throughout the earlier months of the season, but even as recently as last week the Beaufort were unable to hunt on account of fog—an almost unheard of thing in the early spring, though, of course, there are often mists in the morning, which almost invariably clear off well before the hour of meeting.

The first frost in the second week of November was not sufficient to prevent hunting, but it was followed by currents of rain, which made things most uncomfortable. Just at this time it is worthy of mention that among those hunting with the Cottessmore were the Infantas Bentrice and Maria Christina of Spain.

At Christmas, much to the gratification of the youngsters home for the holidays, the weather was open and fairly fine. The custom of having special meets for children with brief addresses on conduct in the hunting field before moving off is now followed by many hunts, and is much appreciated by the young foxhunters. At a special meet of the Old Berkeley, Lord and Lady Chesham entertained about a hundred children before hunting, and there was another big muster at similar meets of the Becklesby, arranged by the Earl of Yarborough, and Capt. in Jaffray, and of several other packs.

Though there were many first-rate hunting runs during the season no very great points were made. One of the best was thirteen miles by the Bicester on January 21 in a hunt of two hours and a half, at the end of which the fox, an outlier, managed to find an open earth when hounds were within a field of him. Mr. Budgett, another of the retiring Masters, who is succeeded by Colonel J. P. Heywood-Lonsdale and Captain Arthur Heywood-Lonsdale, has had one of the best seasons during his six years of office.

Lord Bathurst's hounds also made a good point of ten miles on February 6, covering 18 miles of country, chiefly the Duke of Beaufort's, in the course of a hunt lasting an hour and thirty minutes, which ended at the Berkeley border.

In the course of the season there were outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease in Sussex, in the Midlands, affecting the Oakley, Grafton and Whaddon, as well as in Yorkshire and Staffordshire, but the restrictions at once enforced by the Board of Agriculture prevented the plague from spreading, and consequently hunting was not very seriously interfered with on this account.

### Days Lost.

The Belvoir were unlucky to lose as many as twenty days' hunting from one cause and another, but the Quorn, Cottessmore, Fernie, Pytchley North and South, Altherton, Grafton, Warwickshire, and other Midland packs had not much to complain of, though they and many other packs, especially those in Lincolnshire, were frequently stopped by fog, frost and heavy falls of snow, especially at the end of February and during the first fortnight of March, when the frost was more severe than at any time during winter.

Then came a series of quick changes. The day on which the Grand National was run is said to have been the hottest ever known in March. This was followed by what has been described as "the wettest Easter for a century," including the coldest week Friday but one in a hundred years.

Lately we have been experiencing the genial warmth of real Spring-time, and some of the Northern packs which have kept going have been meeting at 7.30 and knocking off at midday as in tubbing time. The Duke of Beaufort, in common with other West Country Masters of the Berkeley, Cirencester, Cricklade, Heythrop, Cotswold, North Cotswold, and Cullinstock, has had quite a good season and will probably go on until he has killed or lost his Bay fox.

### Lawn Bowls.

#### OPENING GAMES OF THE SEASON.

#### DOCK TEAMS START WITH DEFEAT.

[By "GREEN"]

After the disappointment of the previous week, when all the League games for the opening day had to be postponed, owing to rain, lawn bowlers swung their arms freely on Saturday, though not without some anxiety on the score of weather. A slight drizzle, which in no way interfered with the sport, was all that the gloomy sky had to offer. On the opening day two games were started; but the rain came down after two or three heads had been completed. According to League Rules, these will be resumed later with the scores as they stood at the close of play. My own opinion—and I am sure many players will agree—is that a game which has to be abandoned before ten heads at least are completed should be played all over again. Perhaps a bye-law would put this matter on a proper basis while the season is still in its infancy.

Reverting to last Saturday's games, Kowloon C.C. and Club de Recreo made a good start by winning in both divisions. Kowloon Dock and Tai Koo senior teams were the victims of the respective teams mentioned, but they fared the same in the opening games last year and might well breast the tape as the season progresses. Grimitt's temporary loss to the Civil Service team is compensated for by the "transfer" of A. M. Holland, the Bowling Green Club's most successful skip last year and winner of the Singles Championship. Craigengower have to carry on without Bradbury, who was the moving spirit in their "hat-trick" success, but at any rate his rink is in the safe hands of D. Rumjahn, who started off with a win by 12 shots. L. E. Lammert, one of the oldest members of the C.C.C. when cricket was the game, has transferred to this rink from Kowloon C.C. Craigengower played with two substitutes and won by 13 shots. The Civil Service beat the Police by 18 shots. It is safe to assume that the keen rivalry for premier honours will be maintained this season by the two Valley Clubs.

Civil Service juniors, last year's champions, commenced their season with a defeat at the hands of the Yacht Club. The latter came to the fore last season, by finishing well up on the League table, and there is promise that they will do even better this year. The Electricians were badly beaten by Kowloon C.C., the "Robbie" and "Labbie" rinks proving masters of the situation. With almost all their old second team men playing for the Bowling Green Club, they beat Craigengower at the Valley by 10 shots. Tai Koo lost at home to Club de Recreo by seven shots after holding the upper hand during the early part of the game.

### HOME CRICKET.

#### GLOUCESTER BEAT NOTTS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, May 11. Gloucester beat Notts by an innings and 101 runs. Notts batted first for 114, Parker taking 8 wickets for 59. Gloucester replied with 379, to which Hammond contributed 103. Notts, going in again, compiled 131, Parker again doing the damage, with 7 for 74.

### DAVIS CUP TENNIS.

#### JAPANESE VICTORY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Belgrade, May 11. Japan won the last of the games in the Davis Cup match against Yugoslavia, II. Satoh defeating Kukuljevic by 6-3, 6-2, 6-0, 5-7, 6-2.

### THE SHANGHAI CHAMPIONS.

#### SAARLAND EASILY THE BEST PONY.

#### DALLAS' CONFIDENCE.

The following description of the Shanghai Champions appeared in the North China Daily News dated 7th inst.:

It says much for the sporting instincts of Shanghai that, even on such a day as yesterday, the biggest racing event at the premier race club of China sufficed to draw a crowd whose number was made any and every paddock and stand—and the stand particularly—thoroughly uncomfortable. Worse going has been seen for a Champions Day, but never, in 21 years, so utterly miserable a day. The morning at least held a promise, but it did not materialise, and throughout the afternoon it scarcely stopped raining. Just before and during the big race it probably rained harder than at any time during the day, thoroughly damping everything but the enthusiasm.

As for the veteran owner of the winner, it probably was the greatest day in a sporting life crammed full of remembrances. Of his utterly impracticable son, who has been directly responsible for so many of his greatest triumphs, little can be said, for he rides a selling plater

just as he rides a Champions winner and he returns to scale just as emotionless in either case. There was no disguising the fact, however, that Mr. George Dallas was immensely touched by the great ovation which he received on leading Saarland back to scale.

#### A Sporting Effort.

With all Saarland's reputation, people who know ponies had every justification for believing that Switzerland could have won just as easily as Saarland. With the terribly depressed state to which Shanghai racing ponies have been reduced, the race was as good as a walkover, but Mr. "Day," who could as easily have pocketed the second stakes as well, sent out the one pony—and won in a walk. The crowd put generous and deserved tribute to his sportsmanship and his confidence, and to his son's ability.

By comparison with Saarland, it was a poor field, but, with Beautiful Eve named Aliquator unqualified—the worst piece of bad luck "Sir John" has ever had, coming on top of Crocodile's incapacitation—it was the best that could be raised, and everyone admired Capt. McNair's sporting effort in sending out Sunday Joy to have a shot for a place. The scores who talked about Saarland being unlikely to go well in the mud, were merely guessing, for, with his colossal stride, the going suited him more than the others. Going down the

back straight, the pessimists again talked of his defeat. It is true Norman Dallas was then riding him, but it was only because Busy Bee showed no signs of coming back, and Saarland's jockey knew too much to allow such a pony to get away. Once Saarland was within striking distance, the race was over, and he won really easily.

#### And a Clever Effort.

As a matter of fact, it is possible that Mr. Bowling—alternatively "Bill" and "Tom"—deserves the greater credit for the actual riding of the race. The mischievous Busy Bee, for all his looks and fitness, could not be depended upon to fight through a sea of mud, but Bowling kept him to the work and probably came as near to beating Saarland as anyone ever will do from now onwards, for it is hardly to be believed that the ending of the King-wan Champions ever will be repeated. "Buffy" Maitland, too, must have felt very properly proud at getting Mister Cinders into third, for it was a thoroughly good effort.

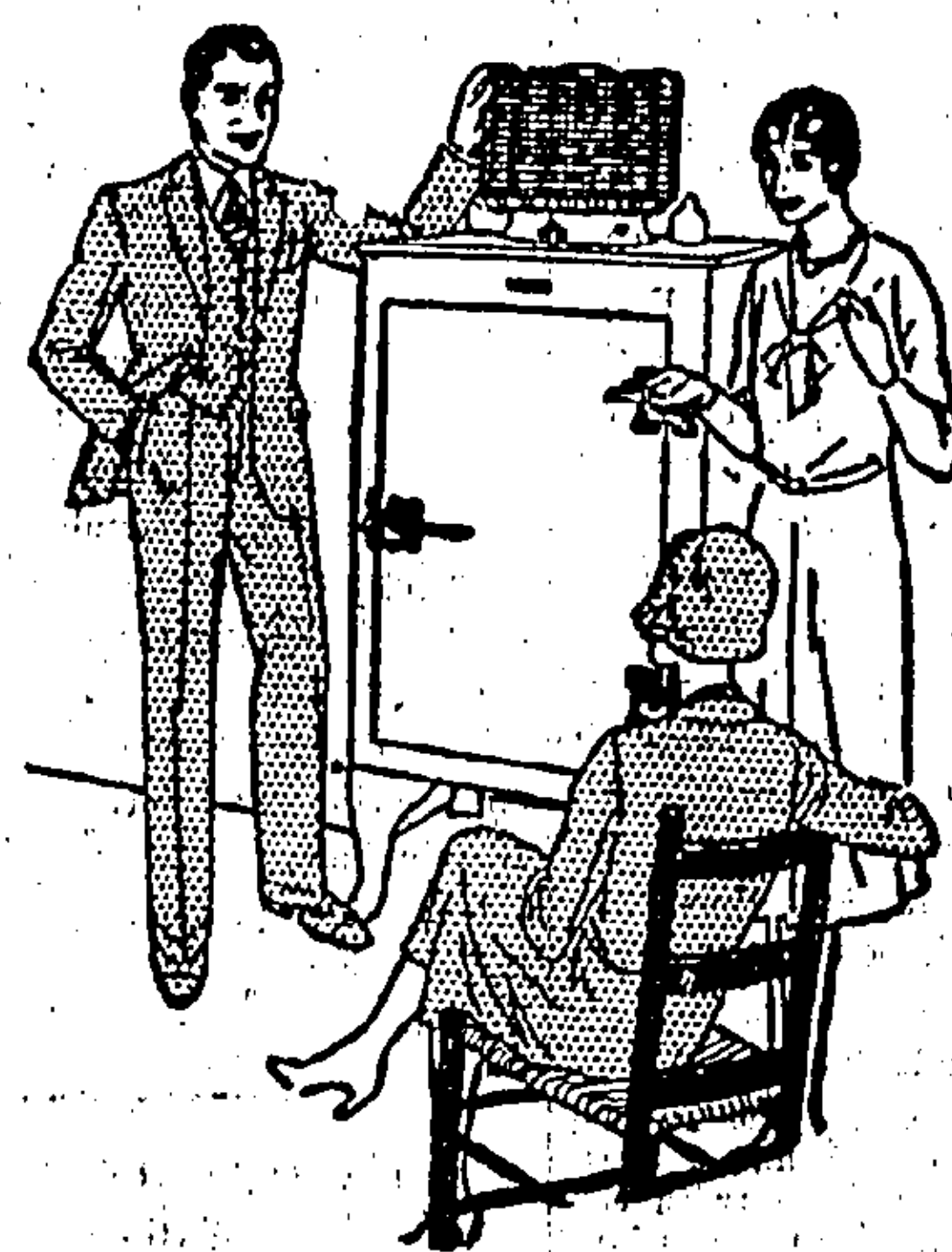
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DAVID HOUSE



## CORRESPONDENCE.

[All letters intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, for publication, unless as desired, but as evidence of good faith.—Ed.]

## CHEER UP: OUR BEST TIMES ARE STILL AHEAD OF US.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONG KONG DAILY PRESS"]

Sir,—Please find herewith reprint of 1830 which in the present business depression may interest your readers.—Yours, etc.,  
W. S. BAILEY.

Hong Kong, May 11, 1931.

The following in its entirety, is here reprinted from Mauculay's Essay on Southey's Colloquies on Society, published in *Edinburgh Review*, January, 1830, and clearly shows, though written 100 years ago that our best times are still ahead of us.

"History is full of the signs of this natural progress of society. We see in almost every part of the annals of mankind how the industry of individuals, struggling up against wars, taxes, famines, conflagrations, mischievous prohibitions and more mischievous protections, creates faster than governments can squander, and repairs whatever invaders can destroy.

We see the capital of nations increasing and all the arts of life approaching nearer and nearer to perfection in spite of the grossest corruption and the wildest profusion on the part of rulers.

The present moment is one of the great distress. But how small will that distress appear when we think over the history of the last forty years a war compared with which, all other wars sink into insignificance; taxation, such as the most heavily taxed people of former times could not have conceived; a debt, larger than all the public debts that ever existed in the world added together; the food of the people studiously rendered dear; the currency impudently debased and improvidently restored.

Yet is the country poorer than in 1701. We fully believe that in spite of all the misgovernment of her rulers she has been almost constantly becoming richer and richer. Now and then a short retrogression but as to the general contingency there can be no doubt. A single breaker may recede but the tide is evidently coming in.

If we were to prophesy that in 1830, a population of fifty millions better fed, clad, and lodged than the English in our time, will cover these islands—that Sussex or Huntingdonshire will be wealthier than the wealthiest parts of the West Riding of Yorkshire now are that cultivation rich as that of a flower garden will be carried up to the very top of Ben Nevis and Helvellyn—that machines constructed on principles yet undiscovered will be in every house—that there will be no highways but railroads, no travelling but by steam—that our debt vast as it seems to us will appear to our great-grandchildren as trifling encumbrances, which might easily be paid off in a year or two many people would think us insane.

To prophesy nothing; but this we say—if any person had told the Parliament which met in perplexity and terror after the crash in 1720 that in 1830 the wealth of England would surpass all the wildest dreams—that the annual revenues would equal the principal of that debt which they considered an intolerable burden—that for one man of £10,000 then living, there would be five men of £50,000—that London would be twice as large and twice as populous and that nevertheless the mortality would have diminished to one-half what it then was—that the post office would bring more into the exchequer than the excise and customs had brought in together under Charles Second—that stage coaches would run from London to York in twenty-four hours—that men would sail without wind, and would be beginning to ride without horses—our ancestors would have given as much credit to the prediction as they gave to Gilliver's Travels.

Yet the prediction would have been true; and they would have perceived that it was not altogether absurd, and if they had considered

that the country was then raising every year a sum which would have purchased the fee-simple of the revenues of the Plantagenets—ten times what supported the Government of Elizabeth—three times what, in the time of Oliver Cromwell had been thought intolerably oppressive. To almost all men the state of things in which they have been used to live, seems to be the necessary state of things.

We have heard it said that five per cent. is the natural interest of money that twelve is the natural number of a jury, that forty shillings is the natural qualification of a county voter. Hence it is, that though in every age, everybody knows that up to his own time progressive improvement has been taking place, nobody seems to reckon on any improvement during the next generation.

We cannot absolutely prove that those are in error who tell us that society has reached the turning point—that we have seen our best days.

But so said all who came before us, and just as much apparent reason.

"A million a year will beggar us," said the patriots of 1840.

"Two millions a year will grind the country to powder" was the cry of 1860.

"Six millions a year and a debt of fifty millions!" exclaimed Swift.

"The high allies have been the ruin of us."

"A hundred and forty millions of debt!" said Junius. "Well may we say that we owe Lord Chatham more than we shall ever pay, if we owe him such a load as this."

"Two hundred and forty millions of debt!" cried all the statesmen of 1783 in chorus, "what abilities, or what economy on the part of a minister, can save a country so burdened!"

Who know that if, since 1738, no fresh debt had been incurred, the increased resources of the country would have enabled us to defray that burden, at which Pitt Fox and Burke stood against to defray it over and over again and that with much lighter taxation than what we have actually borne. On what principle is it, that when we see nothing but improvement behind us, we are to expect nothing but deterioration before us?

It is not by the intermeddling of Mr. Southey's idol—the omniscient and omnipotent State—but by the prudence and energy of the people, that England has hitherto been carried forward in civilization; and it is to the same prudence and the same energy that we now look with comfort and good hope.

Our rulers will best promote the improvement of the people by strictly confining themselves, to their legitimate duties—by leaving capital to find its most lucrative course, commodities their fair price, industry and intelligence their natural reward, idleness and folly their natural punishment—by maintaining peace, by defending property, by diminishing the price of law, and by observing strict economy in every department of the State.

Let the Government do this—the people will assuredly do the rest.

This analysis of the business depression of 1830 with its prophesy for 1930 by the famous English essayist—Mauculay—was published recently, by the Harriman National Bank and Trust Company of New York.

Mauculay's review and preview seems strikingly sound to us in Lord and Thomas and Logan as applied to the present business situation, so we reprint it, hoping it may contribute to farsighted thinking.

## LOCAL BROADCASTING.

## REPORT FOR LAST MONTH.

The monthly report for April, issued by the Hong Kong Broadcasting Committee, states:—

Actual hours of transmission totalled 236½ of which 131 were devoted to European Programmes and 99½ to Chinese Programmes, as follows:—

	Euro-Chinese
Morning Transmissions including Commercial News and Church	46½ 38½
Relays	46½ 38½
Evening Transmissions	84 61
	131 99½

Monthly Percentage:—European, 55.77; Chinese, 44.23.

During the month the following items were broadcast:—

Running commentaries 2, Dante programmes 5, European Studio concerts 10, European relays 6, Chinese Studio concerts 7, Chinese lectures 3, European children's programmes 2, Chinese children's programmes 6.

New Licences issued during April: 65.

## SHANGHAI COTTON MANUFACTURING CO.

## DIVIDEND AND BONUS.

The profit of the Shanghai Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd. for the half year ending April 30, 1931, (including Tls. 345,000 brought forward from last account) is Tls. 1,180,000. The Directors recommend that this amount be dealt with as follows:—

To pay a dividend of Tls. 2½ per share.

To pay a bonus of Tls. 0.75 per share.

To place to Depreciation Reserve Fund Tls. 250,000.

To carry forward to next account Tls. 350,000.

## TRAFFIC CASES.

## LONG LIST BEFORE THE COURT.

A Chinese named Man-Chun Tang, who claimed to have had four years' experience of driving in Europe, was fined \$30 by Mr. W. Schofield for driving his motor-car in a dangerous manner in Kennedy Road on April 28.

Traffic-Inspector C. F. Alexander said that the incident happened near the P.W.D. premises in Kennedy Road, about 100 yards west of the Naval Hospital. He was driving a motor trolley going in an easterly direction, and on nearing a bad corner, defendant, who was driving in the opposite direction, came round at a very fast rate, and actually on his extreme wrong side of the road. The Inspector pulled up within ten yards of the corner, and defendant stopped 30 yards away, after he (Inspector Alexander) had beckoned to him.

Inspector Alexander remarked on the frequency of cases where drivers of cars cut across corners at a fast speed. When a collision occurred, the Police could never get to the root of the accident, because one of the drivers in the accident would contend that he was on his right side of the road, and the other would dispute it, or vice versa.

Among a long list of other cases was one in which Mr. Y. El Aurelli was fined \$5 for parking on the South side of Stanley Street.

## KOWLOON GOLF.

## QUALIFYING ROUND OF SUMMER CUP.

The qualifying round of the Summer Cup was played last Sunday over the Kowloon course, when the following qualified to compete in the match play rounds:—

A. C. Sinton	64-16-68
H. Mundy	78-10-69
A. Laughton	81-12-70
J. M. Purves	88-17-71
W. Hyde	84-13-71
H. Hampton	81-0-72
W. G. Trice	90-18-72
J. D. Thomson	76-3-73
W. S. Hillier	81-7-74
H. T. Buxton	87-12-76
A. J. Briley	83-6-75
D. C. Wilson	79-3-76
J. Poole	87-11-76
P. Planner	85-6-77
A. A. Dand	80-11-77

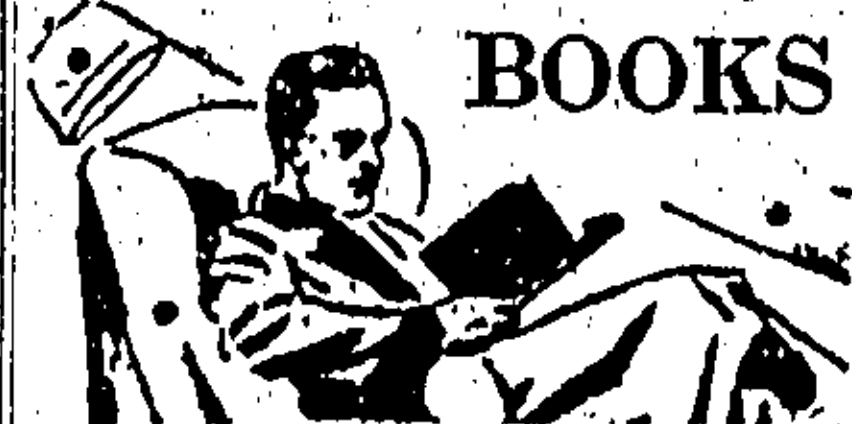
## Draw for First Round.

The following is the draw for the first round of the Summer Cup to be played on May 24. As this is the day on which the Club plays the Junior Section of the Royal Hong Kong Golf Club at Happy Valley, competitors may play off their first round on Sunday next, May 17.

J. M. Purves v. D. C. Wilson.  
A. C. Sinton v. W. Hyde.  
A. A. Dand v. P. W. Planner.  
J. D. Thomson v. G. H. Russell.  
H. T. Buxton v. W. S. Hillier.  
H. Hampton v. John Poole.  
A. Laughton v. A. J. Briley.  
E. Mundy v. W. S. Trice.

## BOOKS and READERS

## MARRIAGE AND MONEY.



"MARRIAGE AND MONEY." By Barbara Blackburn. Secker 7s. 6d.

"WOMEN AND CHILDREN LAST." By Beverley Nichols. Cope, 7s. 6d.

"THE MAN WHO DIED." By D. H. Lawrence. Secker, 21s.

"OUT OF THE DARK." By "Seamark." Hodder and Stoughton.

"HAPPINESS." By Cosmo Hamilton. Hutchinson, 7s. 6d.

"THE KING COMES BACK." By Victor Bridges. Hodder and Stoughton, 7s. 6d.

When I have read a really good novel by a woman I usually find myself wondering why it is that men, as novelists, are so much better. I have a notion that it is due to the fact that thoughts, ideas and abstractions, as such, make but slight appeal to the average feminine mind. Whereas the daily business of living is anathema to a man.

Obviously, then, what is needed to produce a novel that is at once true to life and true to literature is a writer with the imagination of the male genius and the lucid experience of womankind. And, with my hand on my heart, I swear I believe that Miss Blackburn is she.

I say this despite the fact that twice—once when she describes a coddled mother and daughter of independent means who salute poverty with a laugh, and almost with a giggle; and once when she introduces a disreputable hotel-bedroom scene—she seems to me to have been conspicuously false to one or the other. But 400 pages of truth can support about one per cent. of error. And Miss Blackburn does not load her book with more. She exhibits and dissects and explains three bickering and unhappy marriages with the sure delicacy and painful penetration of an artist turned police-court missionary.

Novel or Tract?

Whether Miss Blackburn conceived this work as a novel or a tract—she certainly christened it as though it were a tract—I am not sure. It has a great deal of both in it. It has also a great deal of beauty of the spirit in it. It is the product of a sane, salutary, unselfish and consciously intelligent mind. Indeed, until I had read this book I did not know (though I had suspected as much) how insane, poisonous, sentimental

and stupid most novels that deal with marriage—I can't remember any that deal with marriage and money or, rather, the lack of it—really are. Such a passage as this of Miss Blackburn's—

"Marriage is of the heart and the spirit, it is not of the eyes or of the mind. It is earthly, it includes cold winter mornings, and tiring days, boredom, illness, bondage, worry and financial stress—"

should be copied in large luminous letters on a big black board and hung in the study, boudoir, or cell, of every novelist in the country. It should also be prominently exposed in those places in our national parks, gardens and open spaces where lovers congregate.

And the book itself, I might add, is possibly the best, it is certainly the cheapest, wedding present that can be bought to-day.

Mr. Beverley Nichols and Vulgarities.

Mr. Beverley Nichols tells us in one of the essays in this vivacious and varied rag-bag collection of papers, stories, articles and fragments, called "Women and Children Last," that he has been called vulgar on a great many occasions, but has been unable to discover why. I think I can tell him why. And it is not, as he superbly imagines, because he tells the truth—a lot of us do that—but because he tells it so implicitly. And, as his article, "My Version of Vulgarities," shows, he really has not the slightest notion of what other people mean by vulgarity. He means by it snobbishness, rudeness, arrogance, ostentation (that, certainly, is getting warmer, even though the instance of Sir Walter Raleigh's cloak was more opportunism than ostentation) sycophancy, and curiosity (quite cold again.)

And though they all in themselves may be disgustingly vulgar, they are not (all those qualities have perfectly good names of their own) Vulgarities. I can give him an example from his own "Foreword" of what I should call "vulgar":

"I fail to see why [he writes] in a cargo of fifty women, the fifty women should consider it their divine right to occupy the only life-boat, and leave the fifty men to drown."

I call that vulgar because it is the voice of the male snob, because it is rude to women (no intelligent woman ever imagined she had any right divine or earthly), because the opening is arrogant, and because the general form of expression is ostentatious.

But being vulgar, I must add, does not always prevent Mr. Nichols from being also funny.

The Dark Soul of Lawrence.

"The Man who Died" contains in its 100 pages all that is memorable of the dark, frantic soul of Lawrence. The Man Who Died in the Risen Christ, returned to earth to add to his store of wisdom by one experience (every reader of Lawrence will know what that is).

It is apparent, but usually overlooked, that it is only the tremendous magic of Lawrence's art that could persuade sane people to respect his intolerable philosophy.

This story illustrates the dreadful rift in Lawrence's genius. The first part is the work of Lawrence the sublime artist; the intensity of vision and the sway of the mind is, I believe, such as none but a few in the twentieth century have had. The second part, when Lawrence leaves his art for his philosophy, and then leaves that for his propaganda and fits, or misfits—as you may happen to feel about it—to his pagan theory of sex, the founder of a diametrically opposed philosophy (I speak in the humblest terms), shows that Lawrence's thinking mind, unlike his dreaming mind, was fretting out a desperate circle on trampled, soaked ground—just like the little cackler in his story.

And one does not have to dislike Lawrence's thoughts to dislike his 50 cents Psychology Brochure language—urge (as a noun), "flaming" and other emotional horrors.

The Gusto of "Seamark."

With "Out of the Dark" we come to what may be called good, light, Easter reading. When "Seamark" died tragically we lost a writer with a bold, ingenious mind, quite a nice sense of writing, an overflow of that rare and valuable quality called gusto, and very little notion of what to do with his talents. He just poured them into stories for the magazines—and they are better by half a length than others of their kind. Indeed, if his style of writing had not brought so many imitators we should see how very good the stories are.

The Roundabout of Marriage.

Mr. Cosmo Hamilton, in his new novel "Happiness," sets the roundabout of modern marriage dizzily whirling. By the word "modern" I mean that he mixes partners in very much the manner in which Dryden mixed them in the seventeenth century. And the Restoration stage could have found a spare evening at least once a week for a writer so regardless of conven-

tional codes and so liquidly sentimental at the time of his departure. And every producer had a hack ready to supply the wit in those days.

Schoolboy Romance.

"The King Comes Back" is just one of those self-told delightful romantic, bloodthirsty, maiden-imaginary schoolboy in his teens drugs himself asleep. A mining engineer from Patagonia rescues the Queen of Crudo-Dolmaria. She refuses the throne, but lovingly assures the somewhat anxious mining engineer: "I haven't told you, Dick"—she hesitated—"but as a matter of fact I have quite a lot of money of my own."

Life, I used to think, was like that!—Mr. Norman R. Collins in the *News Chronicle*.

## HISTORY OF "HEALING."

SIXTY CENTURIES OF HEALTH AND PHYSIC. By S. G. Buxton Stubbs and E. W. Bligh. (Sampson Low, 15s.)

"The progress of ideas from primitive magic to modern medicine," a sub-title given to this book, well expresses its purpose. Certainly the old Greeks had ideas, and such learning in medicine as they mastered the Arabs adopted and kept alive. In Western Europe its practice fell largely to the priesthood, and there were long Dark Ages which saw little light, till at last science broke away from the veneration for tradition and authority, and Bacon's teaching stimulated men's minds to original inquiry. Another long stage had to pass before the doctor ceased to concern himself wholly with healing, and modern preventive medicine found its true place.

In our time there has been a vast increase of popular interest in science. The nature of the discoveries made in the past century and their application to everyday life is chiefly responsible for this; but also there is a great debt due to the men who have been able to expound science, even in its tangled intricacies, to the popular understanding. That gift is fully shared by the authors of this book. They handle a great subject in a manner which holds the attention of the layman, enlarges his knowledge, and opens to him new fields that are of extraordinary interest.

There has been nothing more dreadful in its consequences than medical ignorance. The travail through which the human race passed before knowledge was slowly acquired makes lamentable reading—for instance, in the successive plagues which swept away tens of thousands of our small populations in a single visitation, and nothing could avail against it. The story of the conquest of disease, admirably told in these pages is not lacking in thrill.

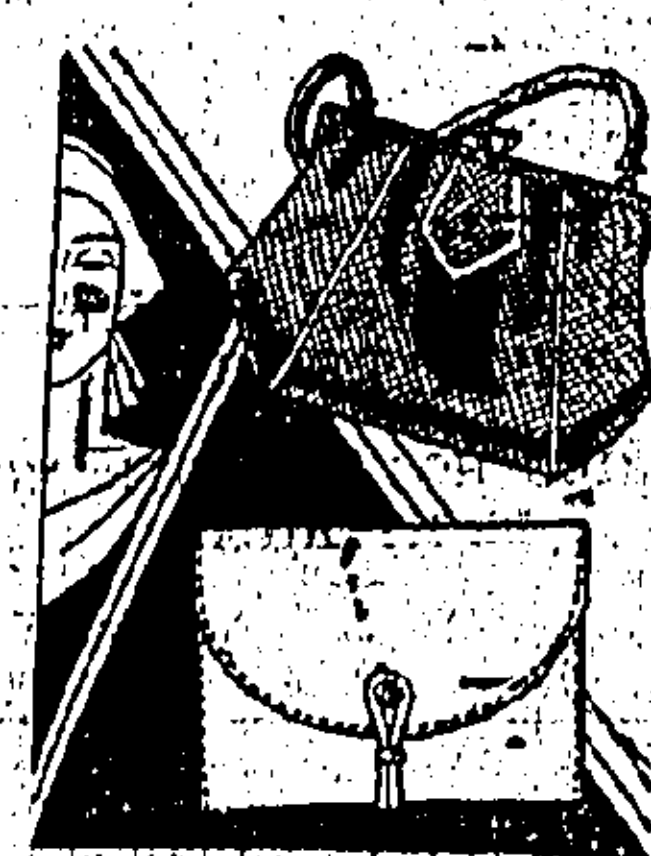
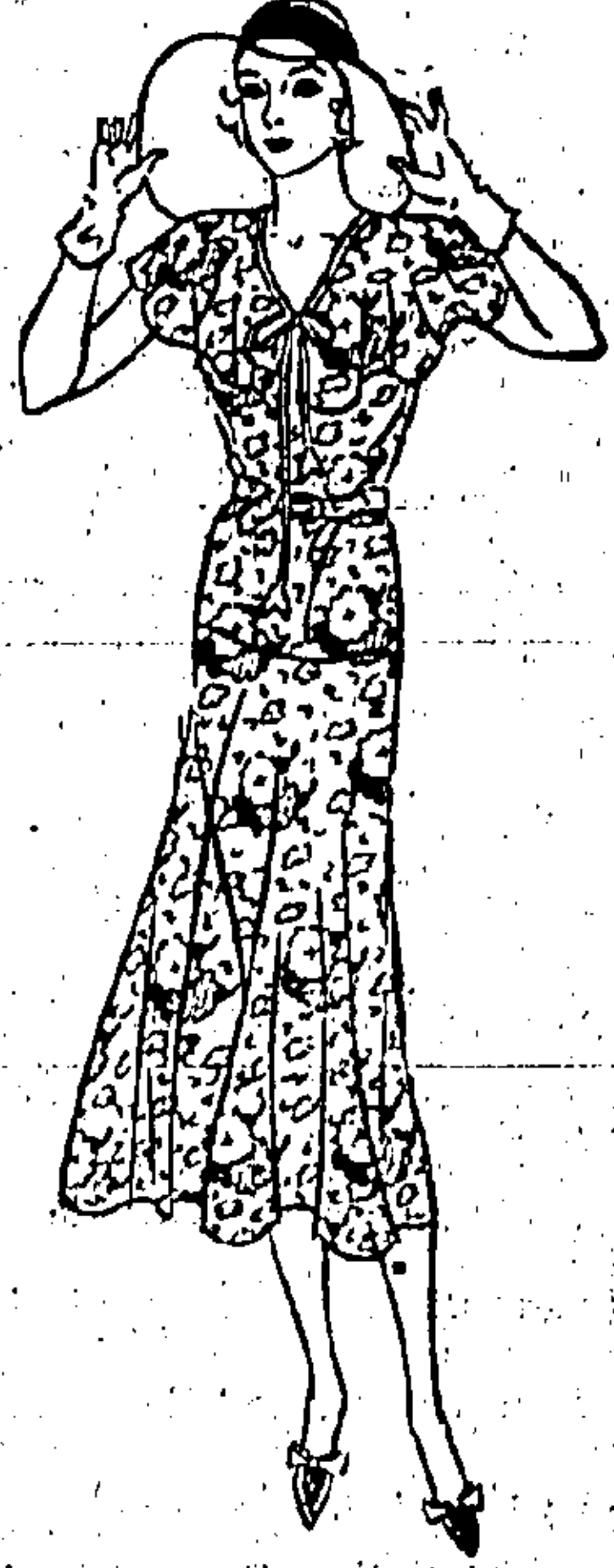
# SELLING OUT

## TO-DAY & TO-MORROW

### EVERYTHING AT HALF PRICE

### PAMELA

### 13, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL





RIVER EMBANKMENT  
COLLAPSES.TWO MILES OF COUNTRYSIDE  
FLOODED ON YANGTZE.

Chingkiang, May 8.—No less than 5,000 farmers and poor people living along the bank of the Yangtze River opposite Chingkiang were rendered homeless by the collapse of a part of the river embankment yesterday. The usual high tide at this time of the year, intensified by a fierce south-easterly wind, caused the caving in of the embankment. At 9 o'clock yesterday morning, the swollen waters after making a big hole in the levee rushed inland, and before the inhabitants realized what had happened, nearly two miles of the countryside was under water.

## NEVER EARNED A PROFIT.

WEEKLY LOSS FOR GAMAGES  
WEST END BRANCH.

London, May 7.—At a meeting of the creditors of Gamages (West End) Limited, for which a receiver was appointed only seven months after it had opened a large store in the West End of London, Sir William MacLennan, the receiver, revealed that the liabilities totalled £253,000 and assets £154,000 in addition to the liabilities and fixtures, which cost £168,000. Sir William MacLennan said if the sale of the building realised £750,000 the creditors would get twenty shillings in the pound. The company was handicapped from the beginning by lack of capital and its turnover had never been sufficient to enable a profit to be earned and there was now a weekly loss in keeping the store open.

The receiver intended to submit to court officers he had received for its purchase. The meeting agreed to appoint a small committee to confer with the receiver and directors on the disposal of the assets.

GOVERNOR OF DUTCH  
EAST INDIES.JONKHEER DE JONGE TO BE  
APPOINTED.

The Hague, May 7.—Jonkheer D. C. de Jonge, former Director of the Royal Dutch Petroleum Co., will shortly be appointed Governor-General of the Netherlands East Indies.

Jonkheer de Jonge began his career as a civil servant in the War Department at The Hague. He rapidly rose to become chief of the Law Section of this department and was one of the first civilians in Holland to become Minister of War.

Ten years ago he went into business and became one of the directors of the "Batavia'sche Petroleum Maatschappij" under which name the Royal Dutch Petroleum Co. operates in the Netherlands East Indies.

PEACE IN HANDS OF  
WOMEN.MRS. SNOWDEN'S APPEAL TO  
CONFERENCE.

London, May 6.—The duty of maintaining world peace rests upon women, Mrs. Philip Snowden told the first conference of American Women's Clubs in Europe today.

As the guests of honour at the conference luncheon the wife of the Chancellor of the Exchequer urged all American women, especially those of the learned and cultured classes, to probe the subject deeply for knowledge of causes of war and means of prevention.

"If these days we are all dependent on each other," she declared, "What's our trouble is everybody's, what's everybody's is ours. In settling the world's problems we must always remember we are humans first of all. It is no longer possible for two countries to war together by themselves—once two belligerent nations start fighting, in whatever part of the world, all the rest of us are affected by it. She hailed the radio as a great God-given instrument for saving democracy. She also discussed the different attitude of American women to-day from the times when she lectured in the United States on women's suffrage, recalling that she had been in America ten times lecturing on women's problems in the majority of the 48 States.

MURDERERS' FUTURE  
TREASURE HUNT.BURIED HOARD PROVES TO  
BE MYTHICAL.

Pretoria, May 6.—Stephanus Van Wyk, who embarked on a treasure hunt to find funds for his defence on a charge of murder has been convicted and sentenced to death. Van Wyk last week asked permission to go under escort to the Bloemfontein district to obtain a buried hoard of a thousand sterling. He declared some of it was buried six feet deep and the remainder thrown down a disused mine. The search proved fruitless.

## ADVERTISED SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG

## ALEXANDRIA.

Pres. Hayes, Dollar, May 17.  
Pres. Fillmore, Dollar, May 31.  
Pres. Monroe, Dollar, June 14.

## AMOI.

Tsinan, B. & S., May 13.  
Tjinegara, J.C.J.L., May 14.  
Haiyang, Douglas, May 15.  
Antung, B. & S., May 17.  
Kutsang, Jardine's, May 17.  
Tsiuann, B. & S., May 20.  
Santhia, B.I., May 22.  
Tjinegara, J.C.J.L., May 23.  
Yuenan, Jardine's, May 31.  
Taima, B.I., June 4.  
Kumsang, Jardine's, June 13.  
Takada, B.I., June 18.

## ANTWERP.

Rheinland, Jelsen, May 13.  
Hakusan Maru, N.Y.K., May 10.  
Danmark, Manners, May 20.  
Burdwan, P. & O., May 30.  
Haruna Maru, N.Y.K., May 30.  
Kashmir, P. & O., June 6.  
Katori Maru, N.Y.K., June 13.

## AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Taipei, B. & S., May 19.  
Kito Maru, N.Y.K., May 23.  
Tanda, E. & A., May 30.

## BALTIK PORTS.

Danmark, Manners, May 20.

## BALTIMORE.

Irisbank, Bank, June 9.

## BANGKOK.

Chengtu, B. & S., May 16.  
Kalgan, B. & S., May 17.

## BARCELONA.

Trier, Melchers, May 30.

## BELAWAN-DELL.

Van Heutsz, J.C.J.L., May 21.

## BOMBAY.

Cracovia, Dodwell's, May 17.  
Alipore, P. & O., May 20.  
Comorin, P. & O., May 23.  
Tokio Maru, N.Y.K., May 27.  
Moncalieri, Dodwell's, June 3.  
Kaga Maru, N.Y.K., June 11.

## BOSTON.

Pres. Hayes, Dollar, May 17.  
Tai Yin, Dodwell's, May 18.  
Siamese Prince, Furness, May 21.  
Asuka Maru, N.Y.K., May 23.  
Kuma Maru, N.Y.K., May 25.  
Pres. Fillmore, Dollar, May 31.  
Malayan Prince, Furness, June 2.  
Irisbank, Bank, June 9.  
Takaka Maru, N.Y.K., June 13.  
Pres. Monroe, Dollar, June 14.

## BREMEN.

Alster, Melchers, May 13.  
Trave, Melchers, May 23.  
Trier, Melchers, May 30.  
Lahn, Melchers, June 10.

## BRINDISI.

Cracovia, Dodwell's, May 17.  
Moncalieri, Dodwell's, June 3.

## CALCUTTA.

Sirdhana, B.I., May 14.  
Rangoon Maru, N.Y.K., May 15.  
Suisang, Jardine's, May 16.  
Bengal Maru, N.Y.K., May 20.  
Tilawa, B.I., May 30.  
Kutsang, Jardine's, June 6.  
Penang Maru, N.Y.K., June 8.  
Hosang, Jardine's, June 10.  
Santhia, B.I., June 16.

## CASABLANCA.

Calchas, B.F., May 26.  
Kashmir, P. & O., June 6.

## CHEFOO.

Kueichow, B. & S., May 17.  
Huichow, B. & S., May 23.

## COLOMBO.

Hakusan Maru, N.Y.K., May 10.  
Cracovia, Dodwell's, May 17.  
Pres. Hayes, Dollar, May 17.  
Alipore, P. & O., May 20.  
Comorin, P. & O., May 23.  
Sphinx, M.M., May 20.  
Tokio Maru, N.Y.K., May 27.  
Burdwan, P. & O., May 30.  
Gleniffer, Jardine's, May 30.  
Haruna Maru, N.Y.K., May 30.  
Pres. Fillmore, Dollar, May 31.  
Moncalieri, Dodwell's, June 3.  
Kashmir, P. & O., June 6.  
Gleniffer, Jardine's, June 7.  
Porthos, M.M., June 9.  
Kaga Maru, N.Y.K., June 11.  
Katori Maru, N.Y.K., June 13.  
Pres. Monroe, Dollar, June 14.

## COPENHAGEN.

Danmark, Manners, May 20.

## DALNY.

Chonan, B. & S., May 18.  
Petroclous, B.F., May 30.

## DUTCH PORTS.

Alster, Melchers, May 13.  
Rheinland, Jelsen, May 13.  
City of Athens, Bank, May 16.  
Hakusan Maru, N.Y.K., May 10.  
Nanking, Gilman's, May 18.  
Danmark, Manners, May 20.  
Duisburg, Jelsen, May 23.  
Calchas, B.F., May 26.  
Burdwan, P. & O., May 30.  
Gleniffer, Jardine's, May 30.  
Haruna Maru, N.Y.K., May 30.  
Trier, Melchers, May 30.  
Havelland, Jelsen, June 6.  
Kashmir, P. & O., June 6.  
Gleniffer, Jardine's, June 7.  
Sumatra, Gilman's, June 9.  
Sarpedon, B.F., June 10.  
Katori Maru, N.Y.K., June 13.  
Lahn, Melchers, June 10.

## FOOCHOW.

Cheongshing, Jardine's, May 13.  
Haiyang, Douglas, May 15.  
Kueichow, B. & S., May 17.  
Chipping, Jardine's, May 21.  
Huichow, B. & S., May 23.  
Cheongshing, Jardine's, June 7.

## GENOA.

Rheinland, Jelsen, May 13.  
Tokio Maru, N.Y.K., May 15.  
Cracovia, Dodwell's, May 17.  
Pres. Hayes, Dollar, May 17.  
Nanking, Gilman's, May 18.  
Elpenor, B.F., May 20.  
Duisburg, Jelsen, May 23.  
Trier, Melchers, May 30.  
Pres. Fillmore, Dollar, May 31.  
Moncalieri, Dodwell's, June 3.  
Havelland, Jelsen, June 6.  
Nanking, Gilman's, June 9.  
Dakar Maru, N.Y.K., June 11.  
Pres. Monroe, Dollar, June 14.

## GLASGOW.

Elpenor, B.F., May 20.  
Thesus, B.F., June 2.  
Sarpedon, B.F., June 10.

## GOTHENBURG.

Nanking, Gilman's, May 18.  
Sumatra, Gilman's, June 9.

## HAIPHONG AND HOIHOW.

Kingyuan, B. & S., May 22.

## HAMBURG.

Alster, Melchers, May 13.  
Rheinland, Jelsen, May 13.  
City of Athens, Bank, May 16.  
Nanking, Gilman's, May 18.  
Danmark, Manners, May 20.  
Duisburg, Jelsen, May 23.  
Trave, Melchers, May 23.  
Calchas, B.F., May 26.  
Burdwan, P. & O., May 30.  
Gleniffer, Jardine's, May 30.  
Trier, Melchers, May 30.  
Havelland, Jelsen, June 6.  
Gleniffer, Jardine's, June 7.  
Sumatra, Gilman's, June 9.  
Sarpedon, B.F., June 10.  
Lahn, Melchers, June 10.

## HAVANA.

Takaka Maru, N.Y.K., June 13.

## HAVRE.

Rheinland, Jelsen, May 13.  
City of Athens, Bank, May 16.  
Elpenor, B.F., May 20.  
Thesus, B.F., June 2.

## HONGKAY.

Chengtu, B. & S., May 16.

## HONOLULU.

Tsutsu Maru, N.Y.K., May 13.  
Emp. of Japan, C.P.S., May 23.  
Rakuyo Maru, N.Y.K., May 23.  
Asama Maru, N.Y.K., May 27.  
Taiyo Maru, N.Y.K., June 9.

## HULL.

Burdwan, P. & O., May 30.  
Kashmir, P. & O., June 6.

## JAPAN PORTS.

Havelland, Jelsen, May 13.  
Tsutsu Maru, N.Y.K., May 13.  
Lahn, Melchers, May 14.  
Kashima Maru, N.Y.K., May 16.  
Kutsang, Jardine's, May 17.  
Diomed, B.F., May 18.  
Tai Yin, Dodwell's, May 18.  
Atsuta Maru, N.Y.K., May 20.  
Morioka Maru, N.Y.K., May 23.  
Meriones, B.F., May 22.  
Nagaya, Gilman's, May 22.  
Ranpura, P. & O., May 22.  
Santhia, B.I., May 22.

## KASHI.

Asuka Maru, N.Y.K., May 23.  
Emp. of Japan, C.P.S., May 23.  
Rakuyo Maru, N.Y.K., May 23.  
Gleniffer, Jardine's, May 24.  
Sauerland, Jelsen, May 24.  
Cheongshing, M.M., May 25.  
Durban Maru, N.Y.K., May 25.  
Cenosa Maru, N.Y.K., May 25.  
Asama Maru, N.Y.K., May 27.  
City of Batavia, Bank, May 27.  
Gange, Dodwell's, May 27.  
Malacca Maru, N.Y.K., May 27.  
Protetous, B.F., May 29.  
Kashmir, P. & O., May 30.  
Tango Maru, N.Y.K., May 30.  
Yuenan, Jardine's, May 31.  
Cariganos, Dodwell's, June 1.  
Hiye Maru, N.Y.K., June 2.  
Taima, B.I., June 4.  
Emp. of Asia, C.P.S., June 5.  
Kashgar, P. & O., June 6.  
St. Albans, E. & A., June 5.  
Rameses, Jelsen, June 7.  
Athos, M.M., June 9.  
Taiyo Maru, N.Y.K., June 9.  
Pier, P. & O., June 10.  
Gleniffer, Jardine's, June 12.  
Kashmir, P. & O., June 12.  
Takaka Maru, N.Y.K., June 13.  
Kumsang, Jardine's, June 18.  
Takada, B.I., June 18.

## KASHI.

Chonan, B. & S., May 18.

## KASHI.

Petroclous, B.F., May 30.

## JAVA PORTS.

Tjinegara, J.C.J.L., May 19.  
Tjinegara, J.C.J.L., May 23.  
Tjinegara, J.C.J.L., June 2.  
Tjinegara, J.C.J.L., June 9.

## LIVERPOOL.

Toyooka Maru, N.Y.K., May 15.  
Elpenor, B.F., May 20.  
Thesus, B.F., June 2.  
Dakar Maru, N.Y.K., June 11.

## LONDON.

City of Athens, Bank, May 16.  
Hakusan Maru, N.Y.K., May 10.  
Cracovia, Dodwell's, May 17.  
Comorin, P. & O., May 23.  
Trave, Melchers, May 23.  
Calchas, B.F., May 26.  
Burdwan, P. & O., May 30.  
Gleniffer, Jardine's, May 30.  
Haruna Maru, N.Y.K., May 30.  
Moncalieri, Dodwell's, June 3.  
Kashmir, P. & O., June 6.  
Gleniffer, Jardine's, June 7.  
Sarpedon, B.F., June 10.  
Katori Maru, N.Y.K., June 13.  
Lahn, Melchers, June 10.

## LOS ANGELES.

Tsutsu Maru, N.Y.K., May 13.  
Tai Yin, Dodwell's, May 15.  
Rakuyo Maru, N.Y.K., May 23.  
Pres. Pierce, Dollar, May 20.  
Asama Maru, N.Y.K., May 27.  
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, June 9.  
Taiyo Maru, N.Y.K., June 9.

## MANILA.

Emp. of Japan, C.P.S., May 15.  
Pres. Hayes, Dollar, May 17.  
Nanking, Gilman's, May 18.  
Pres. Pierce, Dollar, May 19.  
Taipei, B. & S., May 19.  
Kito Maru, N.Y.K., May 23.  
Pres. Madison, A.M.L., May 23.  
Tjinegara, J.C.J.L., May 26.  
Tanda, E. & A., May 30.  
Trier, Melchers, May 30.  
Pres. Fillmore, Dollar, May 31.  
Pres. Jackson, A.M.L., June 2.  
Sumatra, Gilman's, June 9.  
Taiyo Maru, N.Y.K., June 9.  
Tjinegara, J.C.J.L., June 9.  
Pres. Monroe, Dollar, June 14.

## MARSEILLES.

Alster, Melchers, May 13.  
Rheinland, Jelsen, May 13.  
Tokio Maru, N.Y.K., May 15.  
Hakusan Maru, N.Y.K., May 10.  
Pres. Hayes, Dollar, May 17.  
Danmark, Manners, May 20.  
Comorin, P. & O., May 23.  
Trave, Melchers, May 23.  
Calchas, B.F., May 26.  
Burdwan, P. & O., May 30.  
Haruna Maru, N.Y.K., May 30.  
Pres. Fillmore, Dollar, May 31.  
Kashmir, P. & O., June 6.  
Dakar Maru, N.Y.K., June 11.  
Katori Maru, N.Y.K., June 13.  
Lahn, Melchers, June 10.

## NAPLES.

Hakusan Maru, N.Y.K., May 18.  
Pres. Hayes, Dollar, May 17.  
Siamese Prince, Furness, May 21.  
Haruna Maru, N.Y.K., May 30.  
Pres. Fillmore, Dollar, May 31.  
Malayan Prince, Furness, June 2.  
Katori Maru, N.Y.K., June 13.  
Pres. Monroe, Dollar, June 14.

## NEW YORK, BOSTON, etc.

Pres. Hayes, Dollar, May 17.  
Tai Yin, Dodwell's, May 18.  
Siamese Prince, Furness, May 21.  
Asuka Maru, N.Y.K., May 23.  
Kuma Maru, N.Y.K., May 25.  
Pres. Pierce, Dollar, May 20.  
Pres. Fillmore, Dollar, May 31.  
Malayan Prince, Furness, June 2.  
Irisbank, Bank, June 9.  
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, June 9.  
Takaka Maru, N.Y.K., June 13.  
Pres. Monroe, Dollar, June 14.

## NEWCHWANG.

Chonan, B. & S., May 18.

## NORTH CHINA PORTS.

Lahn, Melchers, May 14.  
Asuka Maru, N.Y.K., May 23.  
Petroclous, B.F., May 30.  
Derflinger, Melchers, June 1.  
Oder, Melchers, June 12.  
Takaka Maru, N.Y.K., June 13.

## PAKHOL.

Kingyuan, B. & S., May 22.

## PANAMA.

Tai Yin, Dodwell's, May 18.  
Asuka Maru, N.Y.K., May 23.  
Rakuyo Maru, N.Y.K., May 23.  
Kuma Maru, N.Y.K., May 27.  
Pres. Pierce, Dollar, May 20.  
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, June 9.  
Takaka Maru, N.Y.K., June 13.

## SINGAPORE.

Alster, Melchers, May 13.  
Sirdhana, B.I., May 14.  
Rangoon Maru, N.Y.K., May 15.  
Toyooka Maru, N.Y.K., May 15.  
Hakusan Maru, N.Y.K., May 10.  
Antung, B. & S., May 17.  
Cracovia, Dodwell's, May 17.  
Pres. Hayes, Dollar, May 17.  
Nanking, Gilman's, May 18.  
Suisang, Jardine's, May 18.  
Alipore, P. & O., May 20.  
Van Heutsz, J.C.J.L., May 21.  
Comorin, P. & O., May 23.  
Tokio Maru, N.Y.K., May 27.  
Bengal Maru, N.Y.K., May 29.  
Burdwan, P. & O., May 30.  
Gleniffer, Jardine's, May 30.  
Haruna Maru, N.Y.K., May 30.  
Tilawa, B.I., May 30.  
Pres. Fillmore, Dollar, May 31.  
Kashmir, P. & O., June 6.  
Kutsang, Jardine's, June 6.  
Gleniffer, Jardine's, June 7.  
Penang Maru, N.Y.K., June 8.  
Sumatra, Gilman's, June 9.  
Kaga Maru, N.Y.K., June 11.  
Katori Maru, N.Y.K., June 13.  
Hosang, Jardine's, June 16.  
Santhia, B.I., June 16.

## SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

Wakasa Maru, N.Y.K., May 20.

## SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

Wakasa Maru, N.Y.K., May 20.

## SWATOW.

Cheongshing, Jardine's, May 13.  
Kwongshing, Jardine's, May 13.  
Haiyang, Douglas, May 15.  
Waishing, Jardine's, May 15.  
Antung, B. & S., May 17.  
Hopsang, Jardine's, May 17.  
Kalgan, B. & S., May 17.  
Kueichow, B. & S., May 17.  
Shantung, B. & S., May 17.  
Haiching, Douglas, May 10.  
Suiyang, B. & S., May 10.  
Foonshing, Jardine's, May 20.  
Chipshing, Jardine's, May 21.  
Kwaisang, Jardine's, May 24.  
Sunning, B. & S., May 25.  
Sinkiang, B. & S., May 28.  
Hangsang, Jardine's, May 27.  
Huichow, B. & S., May 23.  
Cheongshing, Jardine's, June 7.

## TIENTSIN.

Cheongshing, Jardine's, May 13.  
Waishing, Jardine's, May 15.  
Kueichow, B. & S., May 17.  
Chipshing, Jardine's, May 21.  
Huichow, B. & S., May 23.  
Cheongshing, Jardine's, June 7.

## TRIESTE AND VENICE.

Cracovia, Dodwell's, May 17.  
Moncalieri, Dodwell's, June 3.

## TSINGTAO.

Kwongshing, Jardine's, May 13.  
Hopsang, Jardine's, May 17.  
Shantung, B. & S., May 17.  
Suiyang, B. & S., May 19.  
Foonshing, Jardine's, May 20.  
Kwaisang, Jardine's, May 24.  
Sunning, B. & S., May 25.  
Sinkiang, B. & S., May 28.  
Hangsang, Jardine's, May 27.  
Petroclous, B.F., May 30.

## VANCOUVER, B.C.

Emp. of Japan, C.P.S., May 23.  
Protetous, B.F., May 29.  
Emp. of Asia, C.P.S., June 5.

## VICTORIA, B.C.

Pres. Madison, A.M.L., May 17.  
Emp. of Japan, C.P.S., May 23.  
Protetous, B.F., May 29.  
Pres. Taft, Dollar, May 31.  
Hiye Maru, N.Y.K., June 2.  
Emp. of Asia, C.P.S., June 5.  
Pres. Jefferson, A.M.L., June 14.

## VLADIVOSTOK.

Diomed, B.F., May 18.  
Gleniffer, Jardine's, May 24.  
Glenapp, Jardine's, June 12.

## WFOHAIWEI.

Kueichow, B. & S., May 17.  
Huichow, B. & S., May 23.  
Petroclous, B.F., May 30.

The R.M.S. Empress of Asia left Vancouver for Hong Kong, via Japan ports and Shanghai, on May 10, at 8 a.m.

The P. & O. s.s. Mantua, from Hong Kong, arrived at London on May 10, at 8 a.m.

The following passengers arrived yesterday by the s.s. General Metzinger:—M. Granshko, Mme. Kirschhoff, Dr. and Mrs. Morrison, M. J. A. Worne, Mr. L. H. Burke, M. and Mme. R. Allix.

The following passengers arrived by the s.s. Taiping:—Mr. W. H. Beatty, Mr. W. H. Bonnas, Mr. and Mrs. H. Bowden, Miss H. Driger, Mr. M. M. Driger, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Bridger, Mrs. T. J. Browne, Miss H. Cunnison, Mrs. J. Dent, Miss S. Dent, Miss M. Dagen, Mrs. B. Freckleton, Mrs. and Miss M. A. Jordan, Mr. S. Kelly, Miss E. Larkin, Mr. H. C. Lukins, Mr. C. Loquet, Mr. W. R. Mansfield, Mr. B. H. Moorehead, Misses Z. and S. Myers, Mr. F. Sadler, Mrs. M. Sullivan, Mr. S. J. Stevenson, Mr. C. E. Tyrrell, Mr. J. A. Urquhart, Misses J. and L. Winward, Mr. Wong Sing, Mr. H. Wylie, Mrs. Yates, and Mr. H. Young.

The following passengers left yesterday by the s.s. General Metzinger:—Mr. and Mrs. C. A. W. Forrier and four children, Rev. Mother Clement Hancin, Mr. A. Lund, Mr. G. de Souza, Rev. Fr. Leuic, Rev. Sister Albine, Rev. Sister Rosario Borromeo, Rev. and Mrs. L. G. McAfee and son.

EXPECTED ARRIVALS AND  
MOVEMENTS.

Alipore due from Japan May 20.  
Alster due from Japan May 13.  
Asama Maru due from Japan May 22.  
Asuka Maru due here May 22.  
Atsuta Maru due from Australia May 18







# CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

AMOI & SHANGHAI	TSINAN	On 13th May, 5 p.m.
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI	CHENGTO	On 16th May, 11 a.m.
AMOI, SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"ANTENG"	On 17th May, 8 a.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SHANTUNG"	On 17th May, Noon
SWATOW, FOOCHOW, WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 17th May, Noon
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"KALOAN"	On 17th May, 2.30 p.m.
SHANGHAI, NEWCHOW & DALNY	"CHENAN"	On 18th May, 5 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SUIYANG"	On 19th May, Noon
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"TAIYUAN"	On 20th May, 5 p.m.
HONGKONG, PAKHOI & HAINAN	"KINGYUAN"	On 22nd May, 2 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SUNNING"	On 24th May, Noon
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SINKIANG"	On 26th May, Noon
SWATOW, FOOCHOW, WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 29th May, Noon
HONGKONG, PAKHOI & HAINAN	"KINGCHOW"	On 31st May, 2 p.m.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.  
For Freight or Passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.  
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CARGO AND BAGGAGE CAN BE INSURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

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Enjoy Your Short Leave in Australia and New Zealand, Hong Kong, Sydney—19 Days.  
FIRST CLASS FARE TO SYDNEY, £76 RETURN.  
LONDON (via Australia) from £136-15-0.  
(Australian Newspapers on file)

STEAMER	Due Hong Kong	Leave Hong Kong	Leave Manila	Due Sydney
TAIPING	In Port	19th May	22nd May	7th June
CHANGE	17th June	19th June	22nd June	8th July
TAIPING	17th July	19th July	22nd July	1st Aug.
CHANGE	17th Aug.	19th Aug.	22nd Aug.	6th Sept.

**AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, LIMITED**  
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## THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD. COPENHAGEN.

The M.S. "DANMARK" on or about 20th MAY  
For PORT SAID, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, HAMBURG, COPENHAGEN AND OTHER SCANDINAVIAN & BALTIC PORTS.  
SAILING LIST.  
OFFICE SAILINGS:—  
M.S. "Danmark" ... 28th May ... 28th June  
M.S. "Malaya" ... 28th May ... 28th June  
M.S. "Afrika" ... 27th June ... 28th July  
M.S. "Chile" ... 28th July ... 28th August  
M.S. "Danmark" ... 28th August ... 28th September

Optional Bills of Lading issued to United Kingdom Ports.  
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MALAYAN PRINCE ... June 2nd  
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**THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LIMITED.**

FROM LEITH, ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

The Steamship "BENVANNOCH"

CONSIGNEES OF Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharves and Godown Company, Ltd., whence, and/or from the "harves Delivery" may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 14th instant will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 23rd instant, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 18th instant at 10 A.M. by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hong Kong, 7th May, 1931.

## ROYAL OBSERVATORY'S DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

STATION	Elev. Feet	MAY 11, 1931.				MAY 12, 1931.			
		Barometer at Sea Level	Thermometer	Wind	Direction	Barometer at Sea Level	Thermometer	Wind	Direction
Windivostock	12	30.02	762.6	SE	3	30.01	762.3	SE	4
Nemuro	11	29.86	768.5	W	1	30.14	765.5	WNW	1
Hakodate	"	29.98	761.5	WNW	1	30.20	767.0	WNW	1
Tokio	"	30.04	768.0	NE	1	30.14	765.5	WSW	1
Kochi	"	29.98	761.5	NE	1	29.81	768.0	NE	1
Nagasaki	"	29.84	760.5	NE	2	29.75	755.5	NNE	1
Kagoshima	"	29.86	758.5	NE	3	29.71	754.5	NW	2
Oshima	"	29.80	757.0	SSW	4	29.73	755.0	N	1
Naha	"	29.82	757.5	S	4	29.73	755.0	SSW	1
Ishigakijima	"	29.80	757.0	S	1	29.94	760.5	SSW	1
Bonin Island	"	29.98	761.5	S	1	30.01	762.3	SSW	1
Chefoo	15	29.97	761.2	NE	2	30.14	765.5	NNE	4
Shanghai	14	30.01	762.8	NNE	4	"	"	"	"
Gutzlaff	"	30.10	764.5	"	"	"	"	"	"
Wanchow	"	29.82	757.4	ENE	4	29.95	760.7	NE	2
Pochoow	"	29.76	755.0	ENE	2	"	"	"	"
Amoy	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Swatow	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Taihook	11	29.78	756.8	"	"	29.80	757.0	NNW	2
Taihook	"	29.80	757.0	"	"	29.76	755.8	SE	0
Tainan	"	29.78	755.4	SW	4	29.76	755.0	"	"
Koshun	"	29.78	755.4	SSW	2	29.78	755.5	NNE	4
Pescadore	"	29.78	755.4	SSW	2	29.78	755.5	NNW	4
Hong Kong	14	29.78	755.4	SSW	2	29.78	755.5	N	4
Gap Rock	"	29.78	755.4	SSW	2	29.78	755.5	"	"
Macao	"	29.78	755.4	SSW	2	29.78	755.5	"	"
Hoihow	"	29.78	755.4	SSW	2	29.78	755.5	"	"
Pratas Island	"	29.78	755.4	SSW	2	29.78	755.5	"	"
Phulien	16	29.78	755.4	SSW	2	29.78	755.5	"	"
Tourane	"	29.78	755.4	SSW	2	29.78	755.5	"	"
Cape St. James	"	29.78	755.4	SSW	2	29.78	755.5	"	"
Basco	14	29.78	755.4	SSW	2	29.78	755.5	"	"
Apurri	"	29.78	755.4	SSW	2	29.78	755.5	"	"
Tuguegarao	"	29.78	755.4	SSW	2	29.78	755.5	"	"
Vigan	"	29.78	755.4	SSW	2	29.78	755.5	"	"
Manila	"	29.78	755.4	SSW	2	29.78	755.5	"	"
Legaspi	"	29.78	755.4	SSW	2	29.78	755.5	"	"
Calbayog	"	29.78	755.4	SSW	2	29.78	755.5	"	"
Tacloban	"	29.78	755.4	SSW	2	29.78	755.5	"	"
Iloilo	"	29.78	755.4	SSW	2	29.78	755.5	"	"
Cebu	"	29.78	755.4	SSW	2	29.78	755.5	"	"
Surigao	"	29.78	755.4	SSW	2	29.78	755.5	"	"
Saipan	11.00	29.78	755.4	SSW	2	29.78	755.5	"	"
Guam	12.22	29.78	755.4	SSW	2	29.78	755.5	"	"
Yap	11.00	29.78	755.4	SSW	2	29.78	755.5	"	"
Pelaw	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Labuan	14	29.80	756.9	SW	4	29.82	757.4	"	"

May 12d. 10A. 10m.—An anticyclone is central to the N.E. of Tokio and a V-shaped depression lies between the Bonins and the Loochoos.  
Hong Kong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.30 inch. Total since January 1, 15.27 inches, against an average of 15.92 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON ON MAY 13.

- 1.—Formosa Channel
- 2.—South coast of China between Hong Kong and Lamcocks
- 3.—Hong Kong to Gap Rock
- 4.—South coast of China between Hong Kong and Hainan

N. to N.E. winds, moderate, fair.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

### HONG KONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hong Kong Observatory, May 12.

Previous Day	On Date at 4 p.m.	On Date at 10 a.m.	On Date at 4 p.m.
--------------	-------------------	--------------------	-------------------

Barometer...	29.98	29.87	29.81
Temperature...	73	74	75
Humidity...	81	66	73
Wind...	SSW	E	E
Direction...	4	OD	O
Force...	0.13	0.00	0.25
Weather...	"	"	"
Rain...	"	"	"

Highest open-air Temperature, 11.81  
Lowest open-air Temperature, 12.73

B=Blue sky; C=Cloudy; D=Drizzle; F=Fog; L=Lightning; M=Mist; O=Overcast; P=Passing showers; Q=Squalls; R=Rain; T=Thunder.

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### HONG KONG TIDE TABLE.

From May 13 to 19, 1931.

High Water. Low Water.

Days of Week	Days of Month	Hong Kong Standard Time	Height	Hong Kong Standard Time	Height
--------------	---------------	-------------------------	--------	-------------------------	--------

Wed.	13	4.51	4.5	00.24	4.5
Thur.	14	4.51	4.5	00.24	4.5
Fri.	15	4.51	4.5	00.24	4.5
Sat.	16	4.51	4.5	00.24	4.5
Sun.	17	4.51	4.5	00.24	4.5
Mon.	18	4.51	4.5	00.24	4.5
Tues.	19	4.51	4.5	00.24	4.5

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For Freight and Passage apply to—

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General Managers.

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

To	STEAMSHIP	DATE
TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"HOPBANG" "FOOSHING" "KWANSANG" "HANGSANG"	Sun., 17th May, at 7 a.m. Wed., 20th May, at 7 a.m. Sun., 24th May, at 7 a.m. Wed., 27th May, at 7 a.m.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"SUISANG" "KUTSANG" "HOSANG"	Tues., 19th May, at 10 a.m. Sat., 23rd May, at 3 p.m. Tues., 16th June, at 3 p.m.
OSAKA via AMOI, SHAL, MOJI & KOBE	"KUTSANG"	Sun., 17th May, at 7 a.m.
OSAKA via AMOI, MOJI & KOBE	"YUENSANG" "KUMSANG"	Sun., 31st May, at 7 a.m. Thurs., 18th June, at 7 a.m.
SANDAKAN	"HINSANG" "MAUSANG"	Wed., 13th May, at 3 p.m. Wed., 27th May, at Noon.
TIENTSIN via SWATOW & FOOCHOW	"CHIPSING" "CHONGSHING"	Thurs., 21st May, at 7 a.m. Sun., 7th June, at 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"WAISHING"	Fri., 15th May, at 7 a.m.

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1st DECEMBER/31st MAY ... 285.40.0d.

To LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG via STRAITS & COLOMBO

Steamship "GLENIFFER" ... 7th June

To SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VLADIVOSTOCK.

Steamship "GLENSHANE" ... 24th May

Motor Vessel "GLENAPP" ... 15th June

Motor Vessel "GLENSHIEL" ... 3rd July

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NEXT SAILINGS TO EUROPE:—

Freight M.S. "Trieste" ... departure 23rd May

Pass. S.S. "Trieste" ... departure 30th May

Freight S.S. "Lahn" ... departure 18th June

Freight S.S. "Main" ... departure 27th June

Pass. S.S. "DERFFLINGER" ... departure 27th June

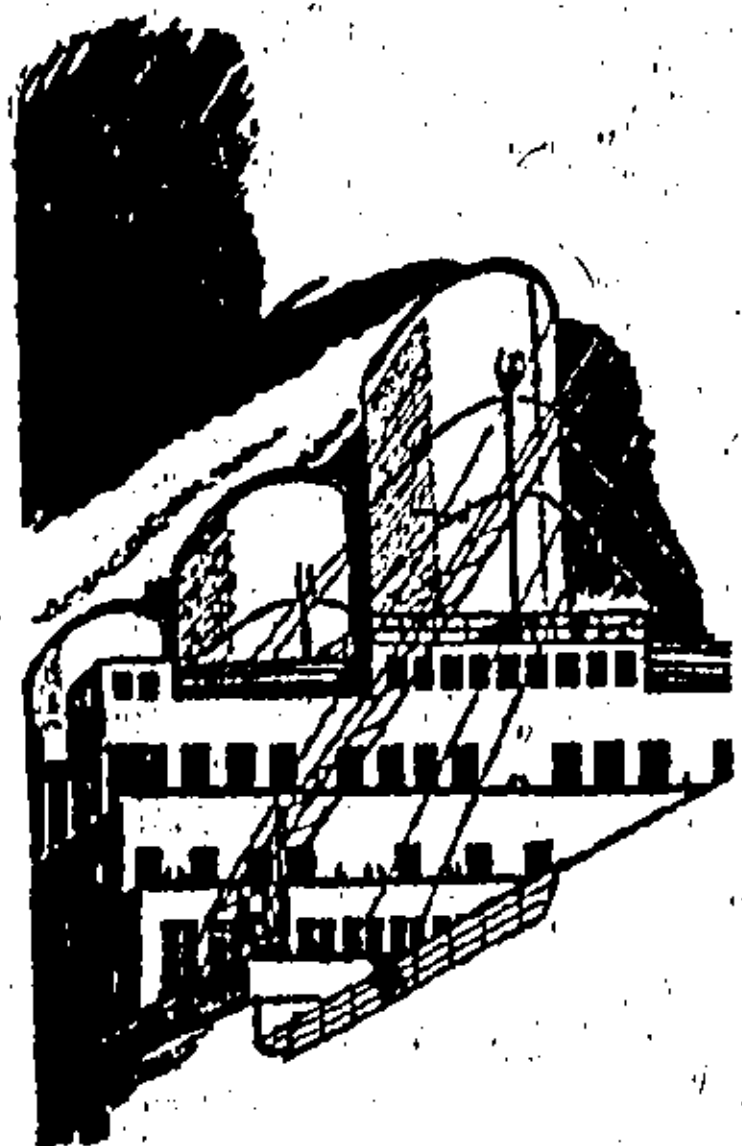
Freight S.S. "Oder" ... departure 11th July

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Empress of Japan	May 23	May 26	May 29	May 31	June 3	June 5	June 10
Empress of Asia	June 2	June 5	June 8	June 11	June 13	June 15	June 22
Empress of Russia	June 12	June 15	June 18	June 21	June 23	June 25	July 2
Empress of Japan	July 3	July 6	July 9	July 11	July 13	July 15	July 22
Empress of Asia	July 12	July 15	July 18	July 21	July 23	July 25	Aug 2
Empress of Russia	July 22	July 25	July 28	July 31	Aug 3	Aug 5	Aug 12
Empress of Japan	Aug 12	Aug 15	Aug 18	Aug 21	Aug 23	Aug 25	Sept 2
Empress of Asia	Aug 22	Aug 25	Aug 28	Aug 31	Sept 3	Sept 5	Sept 12
Empress of Russia	Sept 12	Sept 15	Sept 18	Sept 21	Sept 23	Sept 25	Oct 2
Empress of Japan	Oct 2	Oct 5	Oct 8	Oct 11	Oct 13	Oct 15	Oct 22
Empress of Asia	Oct 12	Oct 15	Oct 18	Oct 21	Oct 23	Oct 25	Nov 2
Empress of Russia	Oct 22	Oct 25	Oct 28	Oct 31	Nov 3	Nov 5	Nov 12
Empress of Japan	Nov 12	Nov 15	Nov 18	Nov 21	Nov 23	Nov 25	Dec 2
Empress of Asia	Nov 22	Nov 25	Nov 28	Dec 1	Dec 3	Dec 5	Dec 12

"Empress of Russia" and "Empress of Asia" call at Nagasaki.

#### TO MANILA

Empress of Japan	May 15	May 17
Empress of Asia	May 23	May 30

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TATSUTA MARU ... Wednesday, 13th May  
ASAMA MARU ... Wednesday, 27th May

SEATTLE, VANCOUVER via Shanghai & Japan Ports.  
HIYE MARU ... Tuesday, 2nd June  
HEIAN MARU ... Tuesday, 30th June

LONDON, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM,  
via Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Suez.  
HAKUSAN MARU ... Saturday, 16th May  
HARUNA MARU ... Saturday, 30th May

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.  
KITANO MARU ... Saturday, 23rd May  
ATSUTA MARU ... Saturday, 27th June

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.  
TOKIWA MARU ... Wednesday, 27th May  
KAGA MARU ... Thursday, 11th June

SOUTH-AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu,  
Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.  
RAKUYO MARU ... Saturday, 23rd May

NEW YORK, BOSTON via PANAMA.  
KUMA MARU ... Monday, 25th May

LIVERPOOL via Port Said, Stamboul (Constantinople),  
Genoa & Marseilles.  
+ TOYOOKA MARU ... Friday, 16th May  
+ DAKAR MARU ... Thursday, 11th June

CAIRO via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.  
RANGONA MARU ... Friday, 15th May  
+ BENGAL MARU ... Friday, 29th May

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.  
KASHIMA MARU ... Saturday, 16th May  
ATSUTA MARU (Nagasaki direct) ... Wednesday, 30th May

+ GENOA MARU (Mojito direct) ... Sunday, 25th May  
+ MORIOGA MARU (Mojito direct) ... Monday, 25th May

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To Marseilles via Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti (Aden), Port-Said.	To Yokohama via Shanghai and Kobe.
SPHINX ... 28th May	CHRONORCAUX ... 28th May
PORTHOS ... 9th June	ATHOS II ... 9th June
CHRONORCAUX ... 23rd June	D'ARTAGNAN ... 23rd June
ATHOS II ... 7th July	ANDRE LEBON ... 7th July
D'ARTAGNAN ... 21st July	FELIX ROUSSEL ... 21st July
ANDRE LEBON ... 4th Aug.	G. METZINGER ... 4th Aug.
FELIX ROUSSEL ... 18th Aug.	SPHINX ... 18th Aug.
G. METZINGER ... 1st Sept.	PORTHOS ... 1st Sept.

We can issue Through Tickets to Europe, Straits, Port, East Africa, Madagascar by Transshipment on our Mail Steamers at Port-Said, or Djibouti.

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## Shipping News

Daily Statement, Waterfront News, etc.

### YESTERDAY'S FREIGHT RETURNS.

IMPORTS 25,400 TONS;  
THROUGH CARGO  
30,200 TONS.

The returns, shown at the Harbour Office, of vessels carrying cargo to the Colony during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday were:—

British	Cargo for H.K.	Through Ports
Sirdhana, Kobe	561	417
Soochow, Canton	—	650
Kalgas, Swatow	1,061	—
Liangchow, Hoikow	1,100	40
Hop Sang, Shanghai	340	1,220
Cheongshing, Autau	200	600
Kitawa, Woody Island	700	—
American	—	4,021 — 2,033

French	Cargo for H.K.	Through Ports
Golden Tide, Kobe	1,207	2,350
Pres. Cleveland, Manila	332	2,013
French	—	1,620 — 4,243
Porthos, Saigon	443	1,123
Canton, Haiphong	493	—
German	—	933 — 1,327
Alster, Dairen	—	9,450
Rheinland, Hamburg	—	6,534
Dutch	—	— 15,734
Van Heutz, Singapore	1,020	55
Dutch	—	1,020 — 55
Japanese	—	— 2,850
Michael Jensen, Hoikow	2,850	—
Norwegian	—	— 2,850
Promiss, Bangkok	1,780	—
Solviken, Saigon	2,700	—
Fingal, Saigon	2,932	—
Helios, Swatow	1,600	—
Halldor, Bangkok	1,092	—
Portuguese	—	— 10,354
Wing Wo, K. C. Wau	300	300
Japanese	—	— 300
Hirunuma Maru, Hoikow	1,088	165
Harunuma Maru, Tokuyama	340	3,530
Chinese	—	1,620 — 3,712
Yuan Lee, Port Arthur	2,730	2,360
Port Arthur	—	2,730 — 2,360
Total	25,400	30,242

### ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

The arrivals and departures during the period under review were:

British	Arr.	Dep.
American	3	2
French	2	1
German	1	0
Dutch	1	0
Danish	1	0
Norwegian	5	1
Portuguese	1	0
Japanese	3	3
Chinese	1	1
Total	27	15

### ASIATIC DECK PASSENGERS.

The following vessels brought Asiatic deck passengers to the Colony during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday:—

Porthos (French)	Marseilles	16
Saigon	—	62
Canton (French)	Haiphong	—
Van Heutz (Dutch)	Belawan	1,837
Uchi, Singapore	—	—
Michael Jensen (Danish)	Bangkok	73
Solviken (Norwegian)	Saigon	304
Menade Maru (Jap.)	Haiphong	155
Hoikow	—	—
Total	—	2,511

### SHIPS IN HARBOUR.

The following merchant vessels were in port yesterday:—

Wharves:—Kowloon: President Cleveland, Tatsuta Maru, Sirdhana; Holt's: Thesus.

Docks:—Kowloon: Adamastor, Limchow, Chankang; Taikoo: H.M.S. Proteus, H.M.S. Pandora, Kinshan, Wing Lee; Comopolitan: Haibing.

Buoys:—A1 Aeneas, A2 Tjipanas, A3 Tjikembang, A4 Benvannoch, A5 Van Houtz, A6 Rheinland, A9 Alster, A11 Tjinegara, A12 Nagien Maru, B1 Cheongshing, B2 Kwong-seng, B3 Kweiyang, B8 Daviken, B9 Kalyan, B15 Liangchow, B13 Seistan, B17 Pong Tong, B18 Michael Jensen, B10 Fingal, B20 Soochow, B21 Promiss, B22 Hing-sang, C1 Halldor, C2 Tonkin, C3 Kueichow, C4 Helios, C5 Solviken, C6 Canton, C8 Kronviken.

### CLEARANCES.

May 12.

Aeneas, for Singapore.
General Metzinger, for Saigon.
Cheongshing, for Swatow.
Daviken, for Bangkok.
Hui Ning, for Swatow.
Kronviken, for Canton.
Kueichow, for Canton.
Kwong-seng, for Swatow.
Nagisan Maru, for Hongay.
Pong Tong, for Saigon.
Ravnafjell, for Canton.
Tatsuta Maru, for Shanghai.
Tjipanas, for Manila.

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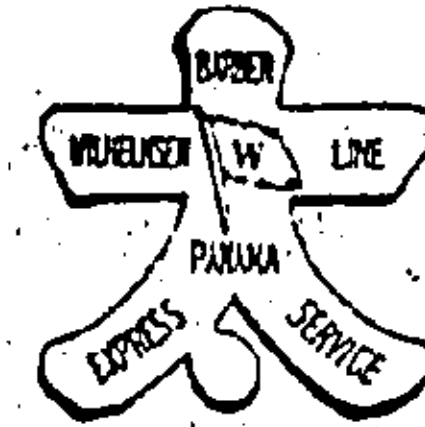
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S.S. "CITY OF ATHENS" ...	... Havre, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg ...	16th May
S.S. "CITY OF BATAVIA" ...	... Havre, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg ...	24th June
S.S. "CITY OF BOMBAY" ...	... London, Rotterdam & Hamburg ...	10th July

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M.V. "LOSSIEBANK" ...	... 14th July

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S.S. "TINHOW" ... 12th July

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL PORTNIGHTLY  
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.  
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"ALIPORE"	5,373	30th May	Straits, Colombo & Bombay.
"COMORIN"	10,132	30th May	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"BURDWAN"	8,955	30th May	L'don, Hull, H'g, B'dm. & A'warp
"KASHMIR"	10,000	30th May	Mars, L'don, Hull, B'dm. & A'warp
"KALKAJI"	10,000	30th May	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
"KASHGAR"	8,005	30th May	Mars, L'don, R'dm. & A'warp
"RAWALPINDI"	10,000	30th May	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
"PERIM"	7,648	30th May	Mars, L'don, R'dm. & A'warp
"KEYBER"	9,114	30th May	L'don, Hull, H'g, B'dm. & A'warp
"SOMALI"	10,000	30th May	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
"RAJPUTANA"	8,955	30th May	L'don, Hull, H'g, B'dm. & A'warp
"PAJALA"	8,955	30th May	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
"KALKAJI"	10,000	30th May	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
"CATRAY"	10,000	30th May	L'don, Hull, H'g, B'dm. & A'warp
"SOUKAT"	8,955	30th May	Marseilles and London.
"KALYAN"	10,000	30th May	L'don, Hull, H'g, B'dm. & A'warp
"MANTUA"	8,955	30th May	Marseilles and London.
"BURDWAN"	8,955	30th May	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
"KASHMIR"	10,000	30th May	Marseilles and London.
"KALKAJI"	10,000	30th May	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	30th May	Marseilles and London.

\* Cargo only. † Calls Casablanca. ‡ Calls Port Swettenham.  
Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Piræus, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

### BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"SIRDHANA"	7,745	14th May, 10.30 a.m.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
"TILAWA"	10,008	30th May	do.
"SANTHIA"	7,754	16th June	do.
"TALMA"	10,000	2nd July	do.
"TAKADA"	6,949	7th July	do.

B.I.—Apcar line steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers. All steamers are fitted with wireless and carry a qualified surgeon.

### EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (SOUTH)

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"TANDA"	6,956	30th May	Manila, Balau, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	3rd July	do.
"NELLORE"	6,953	1st Aug.	do.

Regular Monthly Sailings from Hong Kong to Shanghai and Japan and Hong Kong to Australia.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—  
The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.

The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London and  
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via Suez.  
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

### SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN			
"RANPURA"	10,601	32nd May	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"SANTHIA"	7,754	32nd May	Amyo, Moji, Kobe & Y'hama.
"TALMA"	10,000	4th June	Amyo, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	5th June	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	5th June	S'hai, Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Y'hama.
"PERIM"	7,648	10th June	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"TAKADA"	6,949	16th June	Amyo, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"RAWALPINDI"	10,019	18th June	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"OMALI"	7,745	27th June	do.
"SIRDHANA"	7,745	2nd July	Amyo, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"KEYBER"	9,114	3rd July	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"NELLHORE"	8,683	6th July	S'hai, Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Y'hama.
"TILAWA"	10,008	16th July	Amyo, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"RAJPUTANA"	10,856	17th July	S'hai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"SANTHIA"	7,754	30th July	Amyo, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"KARMALA"	9,125	31st July	S'hai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"NANKIN"	7,058	1st Aug.	Amyo, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"TANDA"	6,956	7th Aug.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"SOUKAN"	15,121	14th Aug.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"CATRAY"	9,144	23rd Aug.	do.
"KALYAN"	10,946	11th Sept.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Y'hama.
"MANTUA"	8,980	25th Sept.	do.
"KASHMIR"	10,691	10th Oct.	S'hai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"NALDERA"	11,120	24th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Y'hama.
"MAEDBONTA"	10,568	7th Nov.	S'hai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"RAJPUTANA"	10,568		



